



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1957

H. L. SETTLE, M.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.San.I.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1957

H. L. SETTLE, M.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.San.I.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INDEX

	Page
HEALTH COMMITTEE	3
STAFF	4
INTRODUCTION	9
SECTION A—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS :	
General Statistics	15
Vital Statistics	15
SECTION B—HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA :	
Hospital and Specialist Services	19
Nursing Homes	20
Local Authority Services	20
Clinic and Welfare Centres	20
Maternity and Child Welfare	22
Welfare Foods	23
Dental Services	26
Medical Examinations	26
Midwifery	27
Health Visiting	31
Home Nursing	33
Domestic Help	35
Convalescent Home Treatment	35
Vaccination and Immunisation	36
Ambulance Service	37
Epilepsy and Cerebral Palsy	39
Welfare of the Blind	40
National Assistance Act, 1948	41
Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948	41
Health Education	41
Mental Health	42
SECTION C	
Infectious and other Diseases	46
Mass Radiography Survey	48
Venereal Disease	50
Cancer	51
SECTION D—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA :	
Water Supply	53
Refuse Collection and Disposal	54
Atmospheric Pollution	59
Public Health Inspection of the area	61
SECTION E—Housing	75
SECTION F—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS	78
APPENDIX “ A ”	
Report on tobacco smoking and cancer of the lung	79
APPENDIX “ B ”	
Report on the Clean Air Act, 1956	83

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1957)

Chairman:

Councillor S. C. HOLBROOK

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor C. QUINCE

Committee:

The Mayor (Councillor W. CHAPPELL, J.P.)

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Alderman F. OGDEN

Councillor Mrs. E. R. D. CALLANDER, J.P.

Councillor A. CLARK

Councillor E. ELLIOTT

Councillor E. HUBBARD

Councillor Miss E. PLUMB

Councillor J. PORTER

Councillor Miss K. N. SURFLEET

Councillor P. W. WRIGHT, M.C., D.C.M.

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor S. C. HOLBROOK

Alderman Mrs. R. HODSON

Councillor Mrs. E. R. D. CALLANDER, J.P.

Councillor E. ELLIOTT

Councillor E. HUBBARD

Councillor Miss E. PLUMB

Councillor J. PORTER

Councillor C. H. QUINCE

WHOLE AND PART-TIME STAFF FOR YEAR 1957

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :

H. L. SETTLE, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.SAN.I., A.R.P.S.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School
Medical Officer :*

P. S. R. BURRELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers

R. MOSS, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D. (New York).

J. M. MORFITT, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.

J. SHARP, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon :

A. I. SINCLAIR, B.Sc., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :

P. H. BEALES, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Ophthalmic Surgeon :

K. H. MEHTA, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.

Senior Dental Officer :

M. A. BASSETT, L.D.S. R.C.S.

Dental Officers :

T. W. BUCKLEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. HARRIS, A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

W. B. TWYFORD, CERT.S.I.B., M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

(to 30th April, 1957).

A. ROBINSON, CERT.S.I.B., CERT MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, CERT.
SMOKE INSPECTOR, M.S.I.A. (from 3rd June, 1957).

Public Health Inspectors :

H. BURTON, CERT.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

R. J. CHAMPION, CERT.S.I.B., CERT. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS,
M.S.I.A.

E. R. CROSS, CERT.S.I.B., CERT. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, CERT.
SMOKE INSPECTOR, M.S.I.A.

W. FOWLER, CERT.S.I.B., CERT. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

F. C. HALL, CERT.S.I.B., CERT. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

B. T. HEMMING, CERT.S.I.B., CERT. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.,
M.S.I.A.

J. H. JAMES (Trainee) (from 23rd September, 1957).

W. ROY (Trainee) (from 11th February, 1957 to 12th August, 1957).

A. A. WAKES (Trainee) (from 23rd September, 1957).

Superintendent Nursing Officer :

MISS E. WESTWATER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Senior Health Visitor and School Nurse :

MISS H. SHERWIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V.CERT.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Miss B. ALLEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Mrs. I. J. CHAPPELL, S.R.N., C.M.B., (Part I) H.V.CERT.

Miss M. C. CROSLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Mrs. I. GYMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Mrs. J. HAIGH, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., C.M.B., (Part I) H.V.CERT.

(to 31st May, 1957).

Miss K. MOODY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Miss Y. RASBERRY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (from 15th July 1957)

Miss I. RAWLINGS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Miss P. M. SHONE, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I) H.V.CERT.

Miss H. WINTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Mrs. E. A. YOUNG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Clinic Nurses :

Mrs. A. J. INGE, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. WAGSTAFFE, S.R.F.N.

Mrs. M. ROLLINSON, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.

Part-time Social Worker for Venereal Diseases :

Miss V. DUNFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Nurse in Charge of Ultra Violet Light Clinic :

Mrs. E. R. POWNALL, S.R.N.

Municipal Midwives :

Mrs. E. M. BASSETT, S.C.M.

Miss R. M. BIRDSALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. M. CLARK, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31st May, 1957).

Mrs. Y. E. DEAKIN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. DRABBLE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. M. LEESON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st June, 1957).

Mrs. J. MAUGHAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss C. L. PARROTT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 20th May, 1957).

Miss E. RISELEY, S.C.M.

Mrs. A. E. SAYLES, S.C.M.

Miss C. L. SWIFT, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Miss L. M. WHITTLE, S.C.M. (to 30th November, 1957).

Matron, Elmfield Park Day Nursery :

Miss E. P. BICKERSTAFFE, S.R.N.

Deputy Matron :

Mrs. J. NESLING, S.R.N. (7th January 1957 to 20th July, 1957).

Miss B. E. HATHAWAY, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I)
(22nd July to 26th August, 1957).

Mrs. P. M. JACKSON, S.R.N. (from 26th August, 1957).

Nursery Nurse :

Mrs. H. S. PERKS, N.N.E.B., S.C.C.R.

Nursery Assistants :

Mrs. B. DUDDINGTON.

Mrs. P. HORSTEAD.

Miss A. PARR.

Miss C. MILLS.

Superintendent Home Nurse :

Miss E. WASSELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

Senior Home Nurse :

Mrs. A. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M. (as from 1st December, 1957).

Home Nurses :

Mrs. G. ALLERTON, S.E.A.N.

Mrs. A. BROOKS, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

Mrs. B. BUTLER, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

Miss C. GILDON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

Mrs. H. J. GOLDTHORPE, S.R.N.

Mrs. A. GRAY, S.R.N., C.M.B., (Part I). (Part-time).

Mrs. S. HICKEY, S.R.N. (Part-time).

Mrs. B. M. JOHNSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time).

Mrs. M. RUSHBY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N. (Part-time).

Mrs. M. SWIFT, S.E.A.N.

Mrs. P. M. TURVEY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., C.M.B. (Part I).

Mrs. B. WATKINSON, S.R.N., C.M.B., (Part I). (Part-time).

Speech Therapist :

Mrs. P. L. SCRIMINGER, L.C.S.T. (from 21st January, 1957).

Ambulance Officer :

L. BIGGS.

Clerk, Civil Ambulance Service :

Mrs. E. M. FRICKER.

Authorised Officer :

L. BROWN

Mental Health Worker (to 31-9-57)

Authorised Officer : (from 1-10-57)

H. G. SHEPHERD.

Supervisor, Occupation Centre :

Miss A. THORP, R.N.M.D., CERT.R.M.P.A.

Senior Assistant Supervisor (Qualified) :

Mr. M. K. WOZNIAK.

Assistants (Unqualified) :

Mr. S. SHOOTER.

Miss A. HALL.

Miss E. McCABE.

Miss J. HOYLE.

Superintendent, Refuse Collection Section :

A. S. WILBURN.

Geriatric Worker

MRS. I. TROUT

Public Analyst :

H. CHILDS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Home Help Supervisor :

Miss L. NEWSOME.

Chief Clerk :

J. MALLINDER.

Senior Clerk :

D. C. M. DEAN

Clerical Staff :

Miss F. M. ANKER.

Miss A. BEMBRIDGE.

Mrs. J. M. BOOTH.

Mrs. T. J. BETTANY

Miss F. M. BOWER. (from 9th October, 1957).

Miss R. COOK (to 19th January, 1957).

Miss P. CORRIGAN (to 28th September, 1957).

Mr. J. A. DIXON (from 30th September, 1957).

Mr. E. HUGHES.

Mrs. R. D. KOTERLA.

Miss K. LITCHFIELD.

Miss M. F. McGAHEY

(from 12th August, 1957 to 27th November, 1957).

Miss E. NOTHARD (to 21st September, 1957).

Miss W. RATCHELOUS (from 4th February, 1957).

Mrs. K. ROSBOTTOM.

Mrs. C. M. TAYLOR (to 7th December, 1957).

Miss F. D. WOOD.

Dental Attendants :

Mrs. D. M. DEAN.

Mrs. J. BONE.

Mrs. D. E. SMITH.

Welfare Foods Attendants :

Mrs. K. E. DUFFIN.

Mrs. M. E. ANGUS.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DONCASTER

Health Office,
Doncaster.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1957

To the Council of the County Borough of Doncaster.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1957. This Report is long over-due due to the continued operation of the factors repeatedly referred to in previous reports. As a result, this introduction has been written many months after I had left the employ of the Doncaster Corporation, whilst the main text of the report has been prepared by my successor, Dr. D. Randall Martin.

Staff changes and absences due to sickness again interfered with the smooth-running of the Department. The following left the employ of the Council during the year:—

Mr. W. B. Twyford, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

Mrs. J. Haigh, Health Visitor

Mrs. J. M. Clark
Miss L. M. Whittle } Midwives

Miss R. Cook
Miss P. Corrigan
Miss M. F. McGahey } Clerical Staff
Miss E. Nothard
Mrs. C. M. Taylor }

Details of the persons replacing the above are given in the tables on pages 4—8.

An opportunity to fill a long-standing vacancy for a part-time Physiotherapist occurred during the year. She would have given treatment to both school and pre-school children suffering from minor orthopædic defects. Unfortunately, before taking up duty with the Department the lady was offered a more attractive post at Doncaster Royal Infirmary, which she accepted.

Three pupil Public Health Inspectors were appointed during the year but one resigned to enter industry after only a short period in the Department.

An important and successful experiment was the appointment of Mrs. I. Trout as part-time Geriatric Visitor for a period of six months. She was appointed to pay regular visits to elderly persons, generally living alone, in order to relieve the Health Visitors of much routine work not requiring their specialist knowledge. Close co-operation is maintained between the Geriatric Visitor and the Health Visitors who are available to visit any old person where a problem requiring their specialist knowledge is found or is liable to develop. The Geriatric Visitor has been well received by the old people, who regard her as a friend and confidante. This arrangement has proved most useful and the same principle could with benefit be extended to other sections of the Department.

The long-standing shortage of Public Health Inspectors continued and in order to cope with the work of the Department, authority was given for them to work on their "off duty" Saturday mornings.

Approved short refresher courses were attended during the year by the Duly Authorised Officer, Chief Public Health Inspector, two Health Visitors and two Midwives. The two pupil Public Health Inspectors were also allowed time off for study at the Technical College.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The programme for improving and increasing the provision of public conveniences in the town was carried a step further. Improvements agreed in 1955 in conjunction with the Parks Committee and Parks Department were carried out at the conveniences near the main entrance to Elmfield Park in Roman Road. The approaches were altered so that the conveniences could be entered from both the park and the main road during the day, but at night access to and from the park can be prevented whilst leaving the conveniences available for use by the general public from the main road at all times when the park is closed. Included in the alterations was improvement to the lighting of the approach paths to the conveniences. It was also agreed with the Parks Committee that when the new Cantley Park at Everingham Road is developed the proposed new conveniences to be provided by the Health Committee in this vicinity should be constructed and sited to serve both the park and the general public.

This principle of making suitably sited public conveniences in parks also available to the general public when the park is closed gives a two-fold advantage. It saves the cost of a convenience and provides additional service for the public at very little cost. It could usefully be adopted throughout the country and should be borne in mind whenever new conveniences are constructed in parks, cemeteries and other places used intermittently by the public.

In a review of the programme for new conveniences' sites at the junction of Green Boulevard and Cantley Lane, Lothian Road and Shaftesbury Avenue and Tickhill Road and Sandford Road were agreed to. It was also decided that as these conveniences will be sited on important bus routes serving large numbers of the public, they should be combined with shelters.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

In accordance with the practice of keeping the Department up to date and as far as possible in the forefront of progress a new type of automatic resuscitation apparatus was introduced in the Ambulance Service. This was the British Oxygen Company's "Stephenson Minuteman," which administers oxygen and automatically applies artificial respiration—in effect it breathes for the patient. The apparatus is easily portable and by means of extension leads can be used in awkward situations where normal methods of artificial respiration could not be carried out. It is particularly valuable as it can be continuously used whilst the patient is being transferred to an ambulance and also whilst the patient is being conveyed by ambulance to hospital. It was hoped that all eight ambulances would have been equipped immediately with this important life-saving equipment, but on the grounds of economy the Council decided to equip only two vehicles in 1957 and to obtain further machines in the future.

SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER

Circular 7/57 of the Ministry of Health dealt with "Smoking and Lung Cancer" and drew attention to the alarming increase in lung cancer, especially in males, over the past 25 years. In my annual report for 1955 I had previously pointed out that in Doncaster a five-fold increase in the death rate for this disease had occurred between 1935 and 1955. A special report was prepared for the Council on this subject and it is reproduced as appendix A (page 77).

Unfortunately the Council did not see its way to accept fully the recommendations made to it and adopted only a limited number, i.e., membership of the Society of Non-Smokers, publicity and lectures by the medical staff to senior school children.

CLEAN AIR

Special reports on the Clean Air Act, 1956, and on a proposed Smoke Control Area for the town were made. These are reproduced as Appendix B on page 81. The response from the Health Committee and the Council to the opportunity offered to rid the town of the menace of atmospheric pollution was most disappointing and little interest was

shown. It was obvious that an intensive campaign to inform all sections of the community of the health hazards and economics of atmospheric pollution and the benefits which would be obtained from clean air would be necessary if any public interest was to be aroused and progress made.

The Council did, however, take one positive step towards ultimately cleaning the air of the town by amending its Building Byelaws to require all houses and certain other properties built after 1st October, 1957, where solid fuel was to be used for heating and/or cooking, to be provided with appliances suitable for burning solid smokeless fuels and designed to avoid the production of smoke. This means that if any houses built after 1st October, 1957, are in future included in a Smoke Control Area, no expense will be incurred by the Council in converting grates, etc., to enable them to comply with the Smoke Control Order.

CLEAN FOOD

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, and visiting of food premises for the purposes of inspection and the giving of advice was continued during 1957.

A full report on the application of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, to the Civic Restaurant and other catering establishments owned by the Council was made to the appropriate committee in 1956. A detailed report on the application of the Regulations to the extensive catering facilities at the Race Course was made in 1957. It is a pleasure to record the very full co-operation received from the Race Committee and its officials in putting into effect the extensive and expensive alterations and improvements recommended.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS ACT, 1948

Applications for registration were received from two persons who wished to establish private day nurseries in the town. Both were approved, but in one case only after certain modifications in the original proposals had been agreed to by the applicant.

TIMBER PESTS

In the course of my inspection of the catering facilities at the Race Course the presence of woodworm in certain food preparing equipment was observed. This suggested a possible wider distribution of the pest and evidence was found of its presence in timbers of the fabric of certain buildings. As this menace can spread continuously and widely if not thoroughly treated, the Race Committee obtained expert advice and undertook large scale treatment and preventive measures.

Woodworm is a serious problem which appears to be on the increase. It can cause serious damage to timber in buildings necessitating expensive

repairs and giving rise to possible danger of accidents. It also attacks furniture, etc., made of wood with economic loss. The full extent of the distribution of the pest in the country is unknown but it is likely that a careful nation-wide survey would reveal that it is widespread and few buildings would be found that are not affected by it in some degree. Even living trees in gardens are often attacked.

Unfortunately it is an insidious condition and unless specially looked for is often overlooked in the early stages or even ignored. Even if found, treatment is frequently inadequately carried out and this, together with careless handling and disposal of infected wood, encourages the spread of the trouble to other premises.

The condition is caused by a small beetle which can fly freely and lays its minute eggs in cracks in sound timber. The eggs hatch in time into tiny grubs which burrow into the substance of the wood where they feed on the wood and in so doing form burrows which weaken the timber. After a period of feeding and burrowing which may continue for years the grub changes to an adult beetle and bores its way out, making the characteristic hole in the surface of the timber to enable it to escape.

The problem is made more serious by the fact that the first evidence that infestation has occurred is only obtained by the appearance of these flight holes in the wood surface, by which time the grub has done its damage, which is invisible and the adult beetle has escaped to mate and infect other property or furniture. Adequate local treatment at this stage can limit the damage but cannot prevent further re-infestation. For this purpose thorough and skilled treatment of all the woodwork is necessary and this is expensive and often inconvenient.

In my opinion a careful nation-wide survey to determine the extent of the problem is urgently needed and in addition education in the proper methods of handling and disposal of affected timber is called for. All infected timber and also the apparently "sound" material from demolished premises should be burned on site with the minimum of handling and transport. This policy was adopted by the Council in connection with timber from slum clearance sites in the Borough. In almost all the houses demolished evidence of woodworm or dry rot was found and many had both.

Both woodworm and dry rot are conditions which can be prevented and in view of their growing economic importance it would be common sense to require by legislation that all timber used in new buildings and furniture be pre-treated for protection against these serious conditions. Similarly it is logical to require that all timber used for repairs in existing buildings should be similarly protected. The cost of this pre-treatment

must be set against the large sum which damage to untreated timber costs each year. Local authorities, as the nation's largest property owners, have most to gain in this direction and could usefully set an example by using only pre-treated timber for building and maintenance work, especially on their housing estates.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and interest in the work of the Department. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Department for their conscientious attention to their duties and to the other Chief Officers of the Council and their Staffs for their assistance and co-operation.

As usual, I am indebted to my medical colleagues, both in the hospitals and in private practice, for their willing help at all times.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. SETTLE,
Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1960.

SECTION A

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL STATISTICS :

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,371
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,054
Estimated resident population (mid 1957)	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,680
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1957)	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,435
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,083,586
Product of a penny rate, 1957-58	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4,300

VITAL STATISTICS :

Live Births:				Male		Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	680	...	587	1,267
Illegitimate	...	...	...	43	...	39	82
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.15
(Corrected by Area Comparability Factor 0.94))							

Stillbirths :				Male		Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	14	...	15	29
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.88

Deaths :				Male		Female	Total
				523	...	390	913
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.55
(Corrected by Area Comparability Factor (1.15))							

Deaths from maternal causes :							
From sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.72

Deaths of infants under one year							
of age :				Male		Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	26	...	17	43
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	...	2	3

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.10
Neonatal Mortality :				Male		Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	13	...	10	23
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.27

VITAL STATISTICS

England and Wales :

Total live births (rate per 1,000 population)	16.1
Total stillbirths (rate per 1,000 live and still births)	22.4
Total deaths—all causes (rate per 1,000 population)	11.5
All causes under 1 year (rate per 1,000 related live births)	23.0
Neonatal Mortality (rate per 1,000 related live births)	16.5
Maternal Mortality (rate per 1,000 live and still births)	0.47

	Doncaster
	Rates per 1,000 population
Deaths :	
All causes	12.55
Typhoid and paratyphoid	—
Measles	0.01
Whooping cough	0.02
Diphtheria	—
Tuberculosis	0.08
Influenza	0.16
Smallpox	—
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	0.01
Pneumonia	0.38
	Rates per 1,000 live births
Deaths :	
All causes under 1 year of age	34.10
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	2.96
Maternal causes excluding abortion	*0.72
Due to abortion	—
Total maternal mortality	*0.72

* Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Comparative rates of Doncaster and England and Wales :

	1957 Doncaster	1956 Doncaster	1957 England and Wales
Birth rate	15.15	16.09	16.1
Death rate	12.55	13.77	11.5
Infant mortality rate...	34.10	26.68	23.0
Maternal mortality rate	0.72	1.37	0.47

BIRTHS

The total number of live births allocated by the Registrar General to the Borough was 1,349, a decrease of 75 on the 1956 figure, giving a birth rate of 15.15 per 1,000 estimated resident population, compared with a rate of 16.09 in 1956. The rate for England and Wales was 16.1.

DEATHS

The number of deaths in 1957 was 913 (523 males and 390 females), a decrease of 74 compared with 1956, when there were 987 deaths (539 males and 448 females). The death rate was 12.55 per 1,000 estimated population compared with a rate of 13.77 in 1956. The rate for England and Wales was 11.5.

**Deaths of Doncaster Residents in the Year 1957 Classified according
to Disease and Age-Period.
Registrar General's figures, 1957**

Cause of Death	Age Periods								Total	Total 1956
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75+		
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	6	9
Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Measles ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm stomach ...	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	9	29	22
" " lungs, bronchus	—	—	—	1	—	19	13	4	37	37
" " breast ...	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	4	13	13
" " uterus ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	1	11	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	3	25	30	30	88	87
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia ...	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	6	3
Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	7
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	1	21	30	58	110	152
Coronary Disease, Angina	—	—	—	—	1	45	39	43	128	142
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	11	21	19
Other Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	2	18	28	60	108	111
Other Circulatory Disease...	—	—	—	—	1	8	12	30	51	44
Influenza ...	1	—	—	1	1	2	4	4	13	6
Pneumonia ...	5	1	—	—	—	3	13	10	32	32
Bronchitis ...	3	1	1	2	1	19	28	22	77	74
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	3	12	9
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	5	16	12
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	7	11
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	8
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Congenital Malformations	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	12
Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	22	1	—	3	4	11	12	21	74	94
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	9
All Other Accidents ...	—	1	1	—	4	3	6	11	26	36
Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	3	6	1	—	10	22
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
TOTALS ...	46	5	5	13	33	223	253	335	913	987

SECTION B

HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

HOSPITAL AND SPECIALIST SERVICES :

The following information, kindly supplied by the Secretary of the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee, Mr. A. Jones, gives the arrangements in force in 1957.

The hospitals in the Borough are :

- (1) **Doncaster Royal Infirmary**, Thorne Road, a general hospital of 330 beds occupied by acute cases.
- (2) **Western Hospital**, Springwell Lane, formerly known as Springwell House Institution, a "joint user" establishment vested in the Minister of Health in which Doncaster Corporation has a reservation of 250 beds under the National Assistance Act, 1948. In addition there are 241 hospital beds devoted to the following purposes :

Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	63
Gynæcology	...	...	...	...	...	32
Psychiatry	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	...	32
Sick children	...	...	...	...	...	14
Chronic sick	...	...	...	...	...	92
						<hr/>
						241
						<hr/>

- (3) **Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home**, Carr House Road, of 14 beds.
- (4) **Tickhill Road Hospital**, Tickhill Road, containing 70 beds for infectious cases and 42 beds for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.
- (5) **St. Catherine's Institution**, Tickhill Road, a mental deficiency institution of 528 beds.

The following hospitals, although situated outside the Borough, are administered by the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee :

- (1) **Conisbrough Hospital**, formerly a hospital for infectious diseases, but now considerably modernised and providing accommodation for 101 chronic sick patients.
- (2) **Fullerton Hospital**, Denaby Main, a cottage hospital of 41 beds which to some extent serves as a recovery hospital for patients from Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

(3) **Crookhill Hall Sanatorium**, near Conisbrough, contains 52 beds for male patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

In addition, there is a contractual arrangement whereby the Hospital Management Committee has a reservation of 14 beds in the Danum Lodge Nursing Home, Thorne Road, for chronic sick patients.

NURSING HOMES :

At the end of the year there were three registered nursing homes within the County Borough. Two had a total accommodation for 2 psychiatric, 12 geriatric, and 34 general medical and surgical cases, and one nursing home had 14 beds for maternity cases. The homes have been inspected and found to be satisfactory. No unregistered homes came to the notice of the Department.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

CLINICS AND WELFARE CENTRES :

At the end of the year the following sessions were being held :

Wood Street Clinic

School Minor Ailment Clinic ...	9. 0 a.m. Daily
Child Welfare Clinic	2. 0 p.m. Wednesday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	4. 0 p.m. Monday and 2. 0 p.m. Wednesday
Ophthalmic Clinic	9.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m. Tuesday 9.15 a.m. Monday or Wednesday, by appointment
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic ...	11. 0 a.m. Monday, by appointment
Dental Clinic	Daily by appointment
Ultra Violet Light Clinic ...	Daily by appointment
Orthopædic Clinic	Once monthly by appointment
Special School Clinic	By appointment
Ante-natal Clinic	2. 0 p.m. Tuesday
Post-natal and Conception Control Clinic	4. 0 p.m. Tuesday
Cleansing Centre	By appointment

Alder Grove Church Hall, Balby

Ante-natal Clinic	9.30 a.m. Tuesday
Child Welfare Clinic	11. 0 a.m. & 2. 0 p.m. Tuesday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	2. 0 p.m. Tuesday

All Saints' Church Hall, Intake

Ante-natal Clinic	10. 0 a.m. Thursday
Child Welfare Clinic	2. 0 p.m. Thursday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	2. 0 p.m. Thursday

Cantley Clinic, 14, Acacia Road

Ante-natal Clinic	2. 0 p.m. Tuesday
Child Welfare Clinic	10. 0 a.m. & 2.0 p.m. Thursday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	10.0 a.m. & 2.0 p.m. Thursday

Wentworth Hall, Wheatley

Ante-natal Clinic	10. 0 a.m. Friday
Child Welfare Clinic	2. 0 p.m. Friday
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic	2. 0 p.m. Friday

Ambulance Station, Armthorpe Road

Scabies Treatment Centre ...	By appointment
------------------------------	----------------

Health Office

Maternity Bookings	Daily
Maternity Bookings for Hamilton Lodge	2. 0 p.m. Tuesday
Home Help Bookings	Daily

Cantley Clinic, 14, Acacia Road

Speech Clinic	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings and Thursday afternoon.
----------------------	--

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Infant Deaths and Stillbirths :

Details of the deaths of infants under one year of age are shown in the following table. The total of 46 represents a rate of 34.10 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 26.68 in the previous year, when 38 infant deaths occurred.

Stillbirths numbered 33, giving a rate of 23.88 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. In 1956 the stillbirths numbered 35.

INFANT DEATHS

Cause of Death	Age Groups											
	Under				Total under 4 weeks	1-2 months	2-4 months	4-6 months	6-8 months	8-10 months	10-12 months	Total infant deaths 1957
	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks								
Prematurity ...	15	—	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Pneumonia (in- cluding broncho- pneumonia)	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	5
Other respiratory infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	5
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	4
Asphyxia ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Defects:												
Heart ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Spina Bifida ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Congenital Defects ...	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	5
Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Birth injuries ...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
All Causes ...	22	3	—	1	26	8	5	4	1	2	—	46

Premature Infants :

During the year 107 premature infants were born to residents of the Borough, a decrease of 37 on the figure for 1956. Of these, 84 (78.5 per cent.) survived to reach the age of one month.

(a) Number of premature infants who were born :		
(i) at home	36	
(ii) in hospital	71	
(iii) in nursing homes	—	
	<hr/>	
	Total ...	107
		<hr/>

(b) The number of those born at home :		
(i) who were nursed entirely at home	30	
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	—	
(iii) who survived at the end of one month	27	

(c) The number of those born in hospital and nursing homes :		
(i) who died during the first 24 hours	11	
(ii) who survived at the end of one month	53	

Illegitimate Children :

During the year 82 live births and 4 stillbirths were illegitimate, representing 6.2 per cent. of the total births, the rate in 1956 being 4.3. The lowest figure so far recorded in the town was 3.5 per cent. in 1937.

There is no special home in Doncaster for the reception of unmarried expectant mothers, but the local authority makes a grant of £100 to the funds of the local Moral Welfare Association, and assists in maintaining necessitous cases in special homes in other areas. During the year 14 cases were assisted in this manner at homes in Leeds, Sheffield, Halifax and Bradford.

Distribution of Welfare Foods :

The distribution of National Dried Milk, orange juice and other vitamin preparations under the Welfare Food Scheme continued as in the previous year, the largest proportion being issued from the main distribution centre at the Gas Showrooms, Silver Street, Doncaster, where there are two full-time attendants on duty from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, and 9 a.m. to 12 noon on Thursday. Distributions were also made from the Alder Grove Methodist Church School room on Tuesday afternoon, the Wood Street Clinic on Wednesday afternoon, All Saints' Church Hall, Cumberland Avenue, and 14-16, Acacia Road, on Thursday afternoon, and Wentworth Road Church Hall on Friday afternoon.

A total of 37,871 tins of National Dried Milk, 85,758 bottles of orange juice, 8,334 bottles of cod liver oil, and 6,320 packets of vitamin A. and D. tablets were issued during the year.

Day Nursery :

The average daily attendance has been 20 children—only half the capacity of the premises. Six of these children were under 2 years of age and fourteen were aged 2 to 5 years.

At the end of the year the numbers on the register of the nursery were:

Nursery	0—2 years	2—5 years	Total
Elmfield Park	6	23	29

Orthopaedic Clinic :

This clinic is under the supervision of Mr. A. J. Sinclair, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon.

The following cases attended:—

Flat Foot	9
Knock Knee	13
Flat foot and knock knee	6
Genu varum	6
Spastic Deplegia	1
Torticollis	1
Other conditions	9

Ultra Violet Light :

The attendances at this clinic during 1957 were :

Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Nil
Pre-school children	627

No expectant and nursing mothers attended during the year. The total number of pre-school children attending was 43. At the end of the year there were 11 pre-school children receiving ultra violet light treatment.

Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat :

Pre-school children suffering from defects of the ear, nose and throat can attend the Aural Clinic provided for school children, under the charge of Mr. P. S. Beales, Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon. This clinic is held each week in the Wood Street premises.

During the year 9 children below school age made 15 attendances at the clinic. None of these children was referred to the Minor Ailment Clinic for treatment.

Details of cases treated are as follows :

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	...	1
Enlarged adenoids only	...	...	1
Otitis media	...	...	5
Minor ear, nose and throat conditions	...		2

In addition, 2 children below school age attended for post operative examination after removal of tonsils and adenoids.

Errors of Refraction :

Children under school age who have eye defects or disease can attend the Refraction Clinic provided by the Regional Hospital Board in conjunction with the School Health Service. Mr. K. H. Mehta attends for three sessions each week at the Wood Street Clinic premises.

During the year 24 children below school age attended the Refraction Clinic for the first time, 10 on account of squint and 14 for other conditions. In addition 33 children who had attended in previous years were re-examined.

Minor Ailments :

Arrangements exist for young children suffering from minor ailments to be treated together with children of school age at the Minor Ailment Clinic. The majority, however, are referred to their own doctor for treatment.

Infestation :

The parents of children infested with head lice are shown how to deal with the condition and are provided with a proprietary preparation to assist in the cleansing of the hair. Cases where home treatment is unsuccessful are treated at the Wood Street Clinic. At the day nursery children are admitted only if they are completely free from infestation, and subsequently they are inspected daily and treated at the nursery if necessary.

Priority Dental Services :

The facilities offered for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for children under school age continued as before.

Details of the treatment provided are given below :

(a) Numbers provided with dental care :

	Treated <i>EXAMINED</i>	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	23	21	20	15
Children under five ...	4	3	3	3

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

	Scaling and Gum Treatment	Number of Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Number of teeth extracted	Number of General Anaesthetics given	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	5	40	—	—	22	—	10	4	—
Children under Five	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. M. A. Bassett, reports: " Maternal and Child Welfare Treatment for 1957 :

During the year dental treatment was given to 23 expectant and nursing mothers and of these, 15 were rendered dentally fit. The remainder failed to attend for the completion of their treatment.

Four children under the age of 5 years were also treated and three were made dentally fit by the end of the year.

The need for early treatment of carious teeth cannot be stressed too strongly as unsound teeth are a danger to health. It is most important that temporary teeth are saved by filling, rather than being left until extraction is necessary, and this is stressed upon the parents when children attend for treatment."

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS :

Medical Officers in the Department carry out medical examinations of Corporation Staff and Workmen for purposes of the Superannuation Scheme and also of applicants for admission to Training Colleges. In

addition they also carry out medical examination of bus conductors for the Corporation Transport Department.

Number of Officers medically examined for superannuation purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Number of workmen medically examined for superannuation purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Number of Transport Department staff medically examined								54
Number of students medically examined prior to entry to Training College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Number of teachers examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
								242
								242

MIDWIFERY

General Midwifery Provision :

At the end of the year one private and 11 municipal midwives were attending patients in their homes.

In addition, 18 midwives were employed by the Doncaster Hospital Management Committee at the two maternity homes in the town, and four midwives in a private nursing home.

Institution beds for maternity cases provided at the end of the year by the Regional Hospital Board consisted of 14 beds in Hamilton Lodge Maternity Home and 63 beds in Hamilton Annexe at Western Hospital. In addition, 14 private beds were provided in one nursing home.

The following cases were attended during the year :

(1)	No. of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year					
	Domiciliary cases					Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			(7)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	41	21	76	440	578	—
(b) Midwives employed by voluntary organisations						
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ...	—	—	—	—	—	1814
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—	—	—	202
Totals ...	41	21	76	440	578	2016

During the year, medical aid was summoned by midwives on 394 occasions. Of these requests for help, 252 were sent by midwives in domiciliary practice and 142 by midwives in hospital or private practice.

Municipal Midwives :

There are 11 municipal Midwives, all of whom are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. Gas and air analgesia was administered in 485 confinements, which represents 84 per cent. of their patients. Pethidine was administered in 313 cases, or 54 per cent. of confinements.

The following is a record of their work :

Confinements attended as :

Midwives	...	...	...	...	461
Maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	117
					<hr/>
					578
					<hr/>
Medical aid notes sent	...	...	...	...	252
Abnormalities or illness found :					
At confinements	...	...	...	...	79
At ante-natal or post-natal visits				...	116
In infants	...	...	...	...	57
No. of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	6
Abortions attended	...	...	...	...	10

The midwives made 7,944 ante-natal and 304 post-natal visits to patients.

Midwifery Training :

The number of pupils trained each year since the training scheme started in 1952 is:—

1952	...	...	...	...	13
1953	...	...	...	...	5
1954	...	...	...	...	7
1955	...	...	...	...	12
1956	...	...	...	...	8
1957	...	...	...	...	14

Ante-natal Care :

Five ante-natal clinics are held each week (at Wood Street, Balby, Wheatley, Intake and Cantley) and there were 1,303 attendances by expectant mothers, of whom 208 were new cases. In 1956 250 new cases attended.

The detailed figures are as follows :

	Wood Street	Balby	Wheatley	Intake	Cantley	Total
Sessions held ...	49	48	48	49	48	242
New cases attending	73	22	23	60	40	218
Re-visits	331	112	131	318	193	1085
Total attendances	404	134	154	378	233	1303
Average per session	8	3	3	8	4	5

Post-natal Clinic :

During the year 24 women attended the clinic as new cases and there were 38 total attendances.

Puerperal Pyrexia :

During the year 52 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified and all except 3 were treated in Tickhill Road Hospital. Of these, 31 were Doncaster residents, an increase of 12 on the 1956 figure. Seven of the cases occurred in home confinements and twenty-four in hospital. All cases recovered after treatment.

Maternal Mortality :

There was one maternal death during 1957.

Maternity Outfits :

Maternity outfits are provided free for mothers who have their confinements at home. Outfits were provided in 659 cases.

Conception Control Clinic :

This clinic is restricted to married women who for medical reasons should avoid further pregnancies.

During the year 12 new patients were seen and a total of 38 attendances were made.

ANTE-NATAL CARE RELATED TO TOXÆMIA

During the year discussions were held between medical representatives of the Hospital Management Committee, the Local Health Authority and the Local Medical Committee to consider medical issues

raised by the Memorandum of the Standing Maternity and Midwifery Advisory Committee on the subject of ante-natal care related to toxæmia. In general it was felt that the existing arrangements were satisfactory but the following particular steps arising from the discussions have been taken:—

(1) All midwives have been asked when booking a patient to urge her to attend the family doctor or the ante-natal clinic.

(2) Details of the clinics available have been circulated to all midwives and practitioners in the area.

(3) Arrangements have been made to follow up any patient who fails to keep an appointment at the ante-natal clinic.

(4) The acquisition of a photo electric colorimeter for hæmoglobin investigation at the clinics is to be considered.

HEALTH VISITING

Details of the home and other visits made during 1957 are as follows :

Routine visits to :	Number of Visits.
Expectant mothers—	
First visits	459
Total visits	809
Infants—	
First visits	1251
Total visits	6375
Children (aged 1 year but under 2 years)	2319
Children (aged 2 years but under 5 years)	4648
	15,861

Special visits (all age groups) to cases of :

Scarlet Fever	37
Pneumonia	21
Measles	248
Whooping Cough	136
Chicken Pox	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Pemphigus	5
Poliomyelitis	6
Dysentery	22

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1988
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	7
Mumps	...	...	...	16
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	5
Meningitis	...	...	...	4

2,532

Other visits :

Diphtheria Immunisation	...	...	2733
Vaccination	...	...	1422
Nursery Applications	...	...	13
Infant Deaths	...	...	40
Stillbirths	...	...	29
Visits to Hamilton Lodge and Hamilton Annexe re maternity patients	...	...	144
Consultations with social workers, etc.	...	...	2031
Old People and Hospital After-care			1650
Ineffective visits	...	...	2353
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	...	...	177

10,592

In addition, the Health Visitors paid 1,941 home visits in their capacity as School Nurses and also made the following half-day sessional attendances at the Welfare Centres and School Clinics, etc.:

	Sessions
Infant Welfare Clinics	548
Ante-natal clinics	194
Chest Clinic (relief duty)	3
Ultra Violet Light Clinic	1
Poliomyelitis vaccination	6
School medical inspections	205
School vision tests	73
School immunisation treatments	6
School hygiene inspections	114
Weighing and measuring at schools	973
Passing for school	117
Minor ailment clinic	11
Aural clinic	6

The following table shows the number of persons engaged as health visitors and school nurses on the staff over the past nine years, and the number of visits paid.

Year	Health Visitors	Routine and special visits	Visits to babies 0-1 years	Visits to infants over 1 year	Visits to Expectant Mothers
1949	8	20,806	5,524	9,492	892
1950	8½	20,590	5,284	9,338	823
1951	7½	18,868	4,724	8,717	724
1952	9	19,418	4,738	8,277	683
1953	8½	23,073	4,558	7,272	206
1954	9	20,566	4,527	5,765	653
1955	8½	20,383	3,951	4,558	597
1956	10	24,839	4,469	4,296	599
1957	11	29,989	5,407	5,941	733

HOME NURSING :

This service has continued to expand and the total number of visits made by the Home Nurses increased by 5,087 on the 1956 figure. To deal with the additional demands being made on this service the use of temporary part-time nurses has continued.

The following is a record of the work done by the Home Nurses during the year 1957 :—

No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1957	...	241
No. of cases on Register at 31st December, 1957	...	286
No. of cases dying during the period	... ..	205
New cases :		

Classification	Cases	Visits
Medical	840	26,963
Surgical	124	3,824
Infectious disease	1	13
Tuberculosis	68	6,879
Midwifery complications	20	187
Totals	1,053	37,866

	Cases.	Visits.
Patients included in above who were 65 or over at the time of first visit	596	19,034
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of first visit	30	374
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits	373	30,970

The following table shows how the demand for the Home Nursing Service had increased each year since it was transferred to the local authority in 1948, and how the staff has been increased to meet the demand :—

	Nurses on Staff Whole-time Equivalent	No. of visits paid during the year
1949	4	12,061
1950	6	15,309
1951	7	18,480
1952	8	21,504
1953	8	22,468
1954	8	21,754
1955	11	28,933
1956	12	32,779
1957	13	37,866

Local Authority Services for the Chronic Sick and Infirm—Circular 14/57.

The fact that over one half of the cases and visits done by the Home Nurses were to patients aged 65 and over is an indication of the amount of care and attention these old people require. Many of these patients were suffering from grave chronic disease requiring skilled and devoted attention which, had it not been available from the Nursing Service, would have entailed these old people going into hospital.

To assess quantitatively the extent to which the Home Nursing Service prevented removal to hospital is an intangible matter, particularly as hospital beds for the aged and infirm are too few in this area. Certain it is that the resources of the Service were used to the utmost to make such patients as comfortable as possible at home. To this end equipment such as beds, mattresses, bed linen, pulleys, etc., was loaned and full use made of them. Many cases required two or three visits and as in many instances the patient lived alone or with an aged partner often requiring nursing care at the same time, great assistance was obtained from home helps, night sitters and the Meals-on-Wheels Scheme.' There are many instances where the selfless devotion of these attendants allowed the closing chapters to be spent in familiar and well loved surroundings of home and friends.

DOMESTIC HELP

The demand for this service has shown a slight increase over that in the previous year. The number of cases attended each year since the service was introduced in 1947 is :

1947	...	...	47
1948	...	...	109
1949	...	...	226
1950	...	...	337
1951	...	...	329
1952	...	...	304
1953	...	...	327
1954	...	...	381
1955	...	...	383
1956	...	...	478
1957	...	...	485

The total number of hours worked was 115,606.

Number of Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1957 :

On register	...	...	...	116
Employed (part-time)	...	...	...	95

Types of cases attended during 1957 :

Maternity	...	...	...	62
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	6
General Medical	...	...	...	125
General Surgical	...	...	...	50
Aged	...	...	...	242

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT

The National Health Service Act, 1946, authorises the sending of persons for convalescent treatment where necessary. The patient is required to contribute to the cost of treatment in accordance with his means and the contributions of cases are assessed in accordance with the Corporation's scale of charges.

During 1957 four patients, two males and two females, were sent for convalescent treatment to the following homes :—

- 1 to Metcalfe House, Harrogate
- 1 to Hartpool House, Broadstairs
- 2 to West Hill Convalescent Home, Southport

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox :

Vaccination of infants was again carried out at the five Infant Welfare Clinics. During the year 496 infants, or 36.77 per cent. of the total live births in the Borough, were vaccinated, an increase of 99 over the previous year. The following table shows the total number of vaccinations carried out over the past ten years :—

No. of persons vaccinated

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
By Health Department Medical Officers ...	40	162	131	119	169	220	204	215	243	307
By private medical practitioners	130	218	404	516	410	565	439	388	386	475
	170	380	535	635	479	785	643	603	629	782

Age at date of vaccination

	Under 1 year	1—2 years	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years or over	Total
By Health Department medical officers ...	238	8	6	4	51	307
By private medical practitioners ...	258	15	25	40	137	475

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Vaccination of children born in the years 1947 to 1956 continued throughout the year, details of which are given in the following table :

Number who had received only one injection at 31.12.57.	Number vaccinated with two injections at 31.12.57.	Number awaiting vaccination at 31.12.57.
479	2,048	2,009

Note:—The above figures include those for the month of December, 1956, owing to return period to the Ministry of Health being 1st December, 1956, to 30th June, 1957.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION STATISTICS

	AGE at date of final injection (as regards A) or of reinforcing injection (as regards B)			
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
A. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year ended 31st December, 1957	736	216	137	1089
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e., subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ended 31st December, 1957	3	335	384	712

The following table shows the numbers protected against Diphtheria since 1943 :

Age at 31.12.57 i.e., born in year	Under 1 1957	1—4 1953- 1956	5—9 1948- 1952	10—14 1943- 1947	Under 15 total
Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1953-57 ...	121	3025	4028	805	7979
Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1952 or earlier	—	—	2600	5407	8007
Estimated mid-year child population	1320	5180	13000		19500
Immunity Index 100 A/C...	9.2%	58.4%	98.8%		81.98%

AMBULANCE SERVICE :

Patients, Journeys and Mileage :

The number of patients carried and the mileage run by the vehicles of this service has decreased in comparison with the 1956 figures. In 1957 the number of journeys made was 11,320, the number of patients

carried was 17,835, and the mileage was 106,606. The following table shows the journeys and mileage covered monthly and the patients carried during the past eight years.

Year	Monthly Average		Patients Carried	
	Journeys	Mileage	Ambulances	Cars
1950	1,146	11,519	11,135	5,520
1951	1,046	9,205	9,217	4,079
1952	914	8,690	9,287	4,422
1953	957	9,122	10,894	5,559
1954	970	9,198	10,408	6,334
1955	988	9,129	10,702	7,964
1956	999	9,308	6,496	14,860
1957	943	8,883	8,947	8,888

The origin of requests for the Ambulance Service is shown in the following table :

Origin	Journeys	Mileage
Local Hospitals	5,690	47,463
Other Hospitals	493	19,723
Medical practitioners	1,984	15,347
Corporation Departments	296	4,745
Emergency calls	962	3,889
Nursing homes	41	589
Other Ambulance Services	403	6,114
	9,869	97,870
Non-medical	1,451	1,235
Total	11,320	106,606

Ambulance Service Vehicles :

The following vehicles were in use for the Ambulance Service during 1957 :

Date Acquired	Registration	Type
12th March, 1952	LWR 11	Austin Car
10th June, 1953	NDT 216	Austin Car
9th December, 1954	RDT 230	Austin Car
6th May, 1948	FDT 414	Morris Ambulance
13th December, 1948	GDT 174	Morris Ambulance
9th December, 1950	JDT 737	Morris Ambulance
7th November, 1951	KDT 853	Morris Ambulance
3rd October, 1952	LDT 944	Morris Ambulance
14th November, 1952	LDT 513	Morris Ambulance
23rd May, 1956	GDT 722	Morris Ambulance

Civil Defence Vehicles :

Date Acquired	Registration	Type
26th April, 1957	WDT 815 (First registered 2.4.56)	Bedford Ambulance

This vehicle was loaned to Doncaster Ambulance Service for the purpose of training personnel for civil defence casualty collection. In the case of emergency this vehicle would be used as an ambulance.

It must be realised, of course, that this vehicle is on loan to Doncaster only, and if it is required by another Authority it would automatically be transferred to them on instructions from the Ministry of Health or the Home Office.

All vehicles are inspected monthly by the Corporation Transport Department and a report issued on each. Minor repairs are carried out by the Transport Department. Major repairs are carried out by the official agents for the particular make of vehicle.

Long Distance Journeys :

Patients requiring transport over 50 miles have again been conveyed by rail, either as stretcher or sitting cases. In 1957 rail transport was arranged for 18 patients, for 14 of which an escort was supplied from the Ambulance Service.

Once again, thanks are due to the personnel of British Railways for their willing co-operation and assistance in handling patients sent by rail.

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

Epilepsy :

The Civic Welfare Officer states that two men and one woman have come to his notice as suffering from epilepsy during the year. Three men and three women are resident in the Western Hospital and one woman is resident in the Maghull Homes for Epileptics, Liverpool. At the end of the year the Local Education Authority was aware of 44 children, 20 girls and 24 boys, who were suffering from epilepsy, including petit mal. Seven of these were pupils at the Open Air School and one was a pupil at a Residential Special School. The remaining children were attending ordinary schools.

Cerebral Palsy :

The Civic Welfare Officer has no record of persons suffering from cerebral palsy on his register.

At the end of the year there were eight known cases of children of school age suffering from this condition. Of these, four were mild cases

and able to attend the ordinary schools, three were attending the Open Air Special School and there was one case of severe mental deficiency with cerebral palsy. The Mental Health Service was aware of two males, including the above mentioned child, of school age and one female on their records.

No special arrangements exist for epileptics and cases of cerebral palsy, each case being considered on its merits.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Ophthalmia Neonatorum :

The following table shows the incidence, etc., of ophthalmia neonatorum among babies born during the year:

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	12
(ii) Number of cases in which :	
(a) Vision lost	—
(b) Vision impaired	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	—

Of the 12 cases notified, 5 were born at home and 7 in a Maternity Hospital. All the cases responded well to treatment.

The Civic Welfare Department performs the Local Authority's duties under Part III of the National Assistance Act and has made provision for home teaching, workshop employment, hostel accommodation and the general social welfare of the blind. The number of new cases of blindness registered during the year was 14 and the number of blind person on the register at the end of the year was 173.

The following tables are based on information kindly supplied by the Civic Welfare Officer.

Registered Blind Persons :

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0- 5	—	—	—
5-15	(1) 1	1	(1) 2
16-20	2	1	3
21-39	4	6	10
40-49	5	7	12
50-64	(2) 15	(3) 17	(5) 32
65-69	(1) 10	10	(1) 20
70 and over ...	(3) 41	(4) 53	(7) 94
Totals ...	(7) 78	(7) 95	(14)173

(Figures in brackets denote the number of new cases registered during 1957).

Follow-up of registered blind and partially sighted persons :

	Cause of Disability			Others
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment	5	—	1	5
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	—	1	—	2

Register of Partially Sighted Persons :

At the end of the year there were 46 persons on the register. Of these cases 17 were first registered during the year.

Age and sex Distribution :

	0-1	2-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 and over	Total
Males ...	—	—	—	(1) 1	(1) 2	(3) 6	(5) 13	(10) 22
Females ...	—	—	—	—	(2) 5	2	(5) 17	(7) 24
Total ...	—	—	—	(1) 1	(3) 7	(3) 8	(10) 30	(17) 46

(Figures in brackets denote the number of cases registered during 1957).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No cases were dealt with in accordance with Section 47 of the Act during 1957.

THE NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948.

Two persons were registered under the above Act during 1957.

HEALTH EDUCATION :

Posters, picture sets, leaflets, etc., were extensively displayed at the clinics and welfare centres and also in the Health Department. Three sites were used for displaying posters on frames in different parts of the town. In addition, five hundred copies of "Better Health" are distributed monthly to members of the Council, schools, general medical practitioners, clergymen, charitable associations, etc. The staff of the

Health Department accepted invitations to address organised groups of people on health subjects, but the main opportunities for health education, however, occurred during interviews with people attending the clinics and during the visits of health visitors and sanitary inspectors to the homes of people.

Smoking and Cancer of the Lung :

In response to a request from the Ministry of Health, an extensive campaign was held during the latter part of the year in connection with smoking and cancer of the lung. An increase in deaths from this disease, particularly in males, had been attributed largely to tobacco smoking and it was the intention of the Local Health Authority to bring this to the notice of the general public.

Advertisements pointing out the dangers of tobacco smoking appeared in the local press, and posters were displayed in Corporation Departments, schools, factories and buses, and on propaganda frames in various parts of the town. Pamphlets were distributed to the public explaining the connection between smoking and cancer of the lung.

Health Visitors took every opportunity of bringing the problem to the notice of mothers at maternity and child welfare clinics and during home visits.

Lectures were given by medical officers of the Health Department to meetings of Parent-Teacher Associations and also to older school children, where it was considered the greatest benefits were to be obtained by inducing young persons not to take up smoking.

The Council also became a member of the National Society of Non-Smokers.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Administration :

The Health Committee is responsible for the service through its Mental Health Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee meets quarterly.

The staff employed in the Mental Health Service is as follows :—

Medical Officers	Medical Officer of Health Deputy Medical Officer of Health 2 Assistant Medical Officers of Health
Psychiatric Social Workers	Nil
Duly Authorised Officers	1
Mental Health Officers	1 (redesignated D.A.O. as from 1.11.57)
Occupation Centre Supervisors	1 (R.M.P.A., R.N.M.D.)
Assistant Supervisors	5 (one qualified)

The Duly Authorised Officer and the Mental Health Officer have the privilege of attendance at the local psychiatric out-patients' clinics at the Royal Infirmary, Doncaster. Ex-mental hospital patients requiring after-care are notified by the mental hospital medical staff and contact is maintained with them.

Close liaison is maintained with the Medical Superintendent of St. Catherine's Mental Deficiency Institution. Mental defectives on licence are supervised on behalf of the Hospital Management Committee and home circumstance reports are completed in respect of patients whose Orders are due for reconsideration under Sections 11 and 12 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations in the town.

During the year, the Mental Health Officer completed the second and third part of a course at the Leeds University arranged by the National Association for Mental Health.

Account of Work Undertaken in the Community :

(1) Under Section 28, National Service Act, 1946 :

Measures taken for prevention of Mental Illness, Care and After-care of the Mentally Ill and Defective.

As mentioned in previous reports, the psychiatric clinics continue to function at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary under the auspices of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and there are facilities for both in-patient and out-patient treatment.

Suitable ex-mental hospital patients are referred to the Mental Health Service for provision of after-care and this work is increasing. There are some 39 mental defectives who are supervised on a friendly basis.

(2) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act, 1890-1930, by Duly Authorised Officers and Mental Health Staff :

The following table shows the number of patients dealt with under the enactments relating to mental health during the year 1957:—

	Males	Females	Total	Certified S.16 Lunacy Act, 1890	Voluntary Sec. 1 M.T. Act	Temp. S.5
Lunacy Act, 1890:						
3 day Orders Section 20	36	36	72	2	64	—
14 day Orders Section 21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urgency Orders Section 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summary Reception Orders, Section 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Treatment Act:						
Voluntary cases Section 1	16	24	40	—	40	—
Temporary cases Section 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	52	60	112	2	104	—
Cases notified which proved to be abortive ..	19	23	42			
Total cases notified and investigated ...	71	83	154			

The table below shows the number of patients admitted to mental hospitals during the past three years. The percentage of patients entering and remaining at mental hospitals under the voluntary case procedure is now at a high level.

Year	Certified cases admitted	Voluntary cases admitted	Percentage of Voluntary cases
1955	43	29	40%
1956	18	101	84%
1957	2	104	98%

The admission of patients to mental hospital has proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily. Appreciation is expressed for the ready co-operation of the medical staff of Middlewood Hospital especially in respect of cases presenting special difficulties.

(3) Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

(i) Arrangements for ascertaining and supervision of mental defectives:—

The following table shows the number of mental defectives ascertained during the year ended 31st December, 1957, together with the number of defectives under statutory and friendly supervision as at 31st December, 1957 :—

Cases reported by Local Education Authority (Sec. 57) Education Act, 1944:—	Males	Females	Total
(i) under section 57 (3)	1	3	4
(ii) under section 57 (5)	—	2	2
other sources	3	1	4
Total number of cases notified during the year	4	6	10
Number of cases awaiting removal to institutions as at 31st December, 1957:			
Statutory Supervision Cases	74	70	144
Voluntary Supervision Cases	18	21	39

During the year 10 cases were admitted to St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster, in accordance with the short stay provisions outlined in Circular 2/52.

Three cases were admitted to St. Catherine's Institution under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Acts, 2 cases (females) on petition under Section 6 and 1 case (female) "placed" in accordance with Section 3.

Contact is regularly maintained with supervision cases and advice and assistance given where appropriate. Cases in need are referred to the National Assistance Board.

(ii) Guardianship

There were no cases subject to Guardianship Orders during the year.

(iii) Arrangements for carrying out the statutory duty to provide occupation and training for defectives in the area.

Defectives of all ages are catered for at the Occupation Centre. As at 31st December, 1957, there were 71 children in attendance as follows :

	Males	Females	Total
Doncaster C.B.	22	23	45
West Riding County Council	16	10	26
	38	33	71

The pupils are conveyed to and from the Centre by omnibus, a mid-day meal is prepared on the premises and in needy cases is supplied free of charge. Free milk is issued similar to the milk in schools scheme.

SECTION C

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease.		Quarter ending March		Quarter ending June		Quarter ending September		Quarter ending December		Total	
		N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C	N	C
Scarlet Fever	M	25	25	5	5	3	3	1	1	34	34
	F	13	13	6	6	1	1	1	1	21	21
Whooping Cough	M	47	47	23	23	6	6	4	4	80	80
	F	49	49	34	34	6	6	3	3	92	92
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	M	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	4	4
	F	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	4	6	6
Non-paralytic	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	M	181	181	323	323	24	24	—	—	528	528
	F	149	149	309	308	29	29	2	2	489	488
Dysentery	M	1	1	1	1	3	3	—	—	5	5
	F	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
Meningococcal Infection	M	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	4	4
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2
Acute Pneumonia	M	4	4	6	6	5	5	14	14	29	29
	F	3	3	—	—	1	1	9	9	13	13
Acute Encephalitis Infective	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Post Infectious	M	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	M	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2
	F	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Food Poisoning	M	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	2	5	5
	F	1	1	5	5	—	—	4	4	10	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	F	11	11	15	14	12	12	15	15	53	52
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	M	1	1	4	4	3	3	—	—	8	8
	F	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Tuberculosis Respiratory	M	18	18	13	13	8	8	10	10	49	49
	F	9	9	8	8	2	2	3	3	21	21
Meninges & C.N.S.	M	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N=notified

C=subsequently confirmed

The above table shows the prevalence of infectious diseases for each quarter of the year by sex. In the following commentary 1957 figures are compared with 1956 figures.

1. **Scarlet Fever** was most prevalent during the first quarter. The total confirmed cases shows a reduction of 28 from the previous year.

2. **Whooping Cough.** The majority of cases occurred before the summer, and 26 fewer notifications were received this year. There were 2 deaths from whooping cough, one in a child under 1 and one in the 1-5 years age group.

3. **Poliomyelitis.** Of the 11 confirmed cases, all occurred in the latter half of the year. This was one more case than occurred in 1956. One death from poliomyelitis was accorded in the 25-45 age group.

4. **Measles.** 1,016 cases of measles were confirmed in the Borough, the majority of these (631) occurring in the second quarter. There were 142 more cases of measles as compared with 1956. One death from measles in the 5-15 year old age group was recorded.

5. **Dysentery** showed a marked reduction from 54 confirmed cases to 7 confirmed cases.

6. **Meningitis** showed the same incidence as last year.

7. **Encephalitis.** 4 cases were notified, one of these belonging to the W.R.C.C. and 2 others were subsequently diagnosed as chicken pox.

8. **Erysipelas.** 4 cases, an increase of 1, were notified in 1957.

9. **Food Poisoning.** 15 cases were notified, compared with 14 during 1956.

10. **Puerperal Pyrexia.** 52 cases were notified, an increase of 16 cases. Of these cases 27 were Doncaster Residents, 6 occurred in home confinements and 46 in hospital.

11. **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.** 12 cases were notified, an increase of 4 over the previous year. All cases recovered. None was known to have suffered from impairment of vision.

12. **Tuberculosis.** 72 cases of tuberculosis were notified, viz., 70 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 of the Meninges and 1 other.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE AND AFTER CARE

Prevention :

Close co-operation exists at all levels between the staff of the Chest Clinic and that of the Health Department. A visit is paid by a health visitor to the home of every new case coming to the notice of either the

Chest Clinic or the Health Department and a report submitted to the Medical Officer of Health with a copy to the Consultant Chest Physician. All cases and contacts on the departmental register are re-visited at intervals of six months or more frequently if desirable, and any special difficulties are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, a copy again being passed to the Consultant Chest Physician. The health visitors visit the Chest Clinic to discuss any special problems with the medical staff of the Chest Centre, Special attention is paid to finding the source of infection of new cases and in preventing the spread of the disease to contacts. Where appropriate, disposable sputum cups are provided free.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

A Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is based at the Western Hospital. The Unit periodically operates in the town in industrial premises and also has special sessions in hired premises for the general public.

The Health Department collaborates in making the arrangements and publicity, etc., for the public sessions. The findings of the 1957 survey are given below:—

Sessions at Oxford Place, February and March, 1957.				Males	Females	Total
Total radiographed	...	...	...	5067	7254	12321
Recalled for medical interview	...	...	...	151	141	292
Referred to Chest Clinic	...	...	...	74	61	135
Referred to Own Doctor	...	...	...	70	70	140
No action after interview	...	...	...	7	10	17

Clinic findings—Mass Radiography :

	No.	No. of cases per 1,000 examinees this Survey	No. of cases per 1,000 examinees during 1953
Cases of:			
Abnormalities of bony thorax and soft tissues—congenital	50	—	—
Abnormalities of bony thorax and soft tissues—acquired	6	—	—
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	14	—	—
Bronchiectasis	15	1.22	1.33
Pulmonary fibrosis — non-tuberculous	26	—	—
Pneumoconiosis	31	2.51	12.45
Emphysema	5	—	—
Benign tumours of lungs and mediastinum	4	—	—
Carcinoma of lungs and mediastinum ...	3	.24	.30
Sarcoidosis and Collagenous Diseases...	1	—	—
Pleural thickening and calcification ...	27	—	—
Abnormalities of diaphragm and oesophagus	2	—	—
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	2	—	—
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	98	—	—
Miscellaneous (foreign bodies, etc.) ...	6	7.95	5.05
Tuberculosis:			
Active	14	1.14	1.34
Inactive	64	5.19	3.46

In addition, 10,679 examinations were made during visits to the British Railways Locomotive Works and other smaller works in the town.

B.C.G. Vaccination :

B.C.G. Vaccination of selected child contacts exposed to special risk of infection is carried out by the medical staff at the Chest Centre. During 1957, 63 children were vaccinated and none has suffered any complication.

Admission to Settlements :

A few selected patients are considered suitable for admission to a residential settlement where, under medical supervision, they can continue their trade or learn a new one. They work under sheltered conditions, their working hours and their activities being carefully supervised. They earn a wage which in the initial stages does not cover the cost of their maintenance at the Settlement and the Corporation contributes to this.

As they recover, their earning capacity increases and the cost to the Corporation is reduced until ultimately the man may be able to support himself and his family at the Settlement. Three Doncaster residents are at present at the Sherwood Village Settlement and are responding satisfactorily.

Care and After-Care :

The Local Health Authority provides home helps, extra nourishment, nursing equipment and bedding, etc., to suitable cases undergoing treatment at home. Sufferers from tuberculosis are subject to more generous treatment in assessing the charges, if any, to be made for such services.

Extra nourishment comprises 1 pint of milk per day and eggs and butter to a value of 4s. 0d. per week. It has been found that patients prefer the eggs and butter to a second pint of milk which was previously supplied. Extra nourishment is only granted to cases for whom it is recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician and periodic reviews of cases receiving it are made.

There is also a voluntary Tuberculosis After Care Committee of which the Medical Officer of Health is a member and to the funds of which the Corporation makes a grant of £80 per annum. This Committee serves Doncaster and the surrounding areas and gives assistance to needy cases with special problems which do not come within the scope of the Local Authority or State services.

This Committee is most useful and works in close collaboration with the Health Department.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The following figures show the number of new cases among Doncaster residents dealt with for the first time in 1957 :

	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	Other Centres
Syphilis	25	1
Gonorrhœa ...	45	—
Non-venereal ...	138	—
Totals ...	208	1

The numbers of new cases of syphilis and gonorrhœa reported were 61 and 74, respectively. In 1956 the corresponding figures were 38 and 81.

DEATHS ATTRIBUTABLE TO, OR ASSOCIATED WITH, MALIGNANT GROWTHS (CANCER)

The following deaths in Doncaster residents attributable to, or associated with cancer, occurred during 1957 :

Site	Male	Female	Total
Mouth and Pharynx ...	2	—	2
Oesophagus	6	2	8
Stomach	14	11	25
Intestines	13	12	25
Larynx	3	1	4
Bronchus	17	1	18
Lung	13	2	15
Breast	—	15	15
Uterus	—	12	12
Ovary	—	5	5
Vulva	—	2	2
Lymphatic System	1	1	2
Prostate	5	—	5
Kidney	3	1	4
Bladder	5	2	7
Skin	1	—	1
Liver	2	1	3
Pancreas	6	3	9
Nose	2	1	3
Blood	1	—	1
Cheek	—	1	1
Generalised	2	2	4
	96	75	171

Age Group	Male	Female
20-24	1	—
25-29	—	—
30-34	—	1
35-39	—	4
40-44	—	2
45-49	3	2
50-54	5	10
55-59	9	7
60-64	16	6
65-69	20	9
70-74	19	11
75-79	10	12
80-84	9	8
85-89	2	1
90-94	—	2
95-99	2	—
	96	75

Year	Deaths in Doncaster from Cancer of Lungs and Bronchus	Death rate per 1,000 population
1935	5	.073
1940	6	.08
1945	11	.15
1950	25	.31
1955	31	.37
1956	37	.44
1957	33	.39

The above table shows the deaths from Cancer of the Lungs and Bronchus since 1935.

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer, Mr. M. Cawley, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E., M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.WE.

The water supply of the town has been satisfactory in both quantity and quality during the past year.

Samples have been taken from boreholes, reservoirs and water towers each quarter and submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Source	Raw Water		Water into Supply	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Boreholes	41	—	24	—
Reservoirs	—	8	17	—
Water Towers	—	—	9	—

Samples have also been submitted for chemical examination.

Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Boreholes ...	6	—
Reservoirs ...	4	—
Water Towers	1	—

The eight unsatisfactory bacteriological samples from reservoirs have been confined to the Thrybergh Reservoir raw water supply, but the chlorination treatment at Thrybergh, and Warmsworth and Butterbusk service reservoirs, has proved entirely satisfactory in making this supply fit for consumption.

No reports of plumbo-solvent action have been received.

Approximately 37,600 premises and a population of 129,470 are supplied from public water mains.

Further distribution mains extensions have taken place in the areas developed at Cantley Stages 4 and 5A, Intake Estate and an area of development south of Warmsworth Road.

Three boreholes have now been sunk at Finningley, an order has been placed for pumps for two of the boreholes and work has commenced on the superstructures. A temporary pump has been utilised in a trial borehole on the Finningley site to meet increasing consumption prior to the servicing of the main boreholes.

The sources of supply and the quantities abstracted, are shown in the following table :—

Source of Supply	Average daily quantity
Impounding Reservoirs—	Gallons
Thrybergh 	495,807
Langsett 	874,688
Boreholes—	
Nutwell 	1,073,837
Thornham 	1,765,263
Rossington Bridge 	1,314,349
Finningley (Temporary) ...	196,010
Don Valley Water Board (Bulk Supply)	247,255
	5,967,209

MAIN DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Lower Bessacarr Surface Water Drainage Scheme has now been completed.

The construction of the main Pumping Station at the Sandall Sewage Disposal Works is approximately 75% complete.

The soil and surface water drainage for the second stage of Hills Lane private housing development is now 60% complete, and that for Cantley Housing Development is approximately 40% complete.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse Collection

The collection of refuse is carried out by a section of the Health Department. Fourteen refuse collection vehicles and two vans are employed.

The large refuse containers continue to be purchased and by the end of 1957, 41 of these had been issued. In addition, 26 are in use at the Markets.

As in 1956, trouble was again experienced by the influx of "Gypsies" for the September Race Week and this section was called upon to provide the temporary latrines and for a general "clean up" when the site had been vacated.

The following data are given relative to the activities of the Refuse Collection Section during the year:—

Emptying of Privy Middens, Pail and Chemical Closets :

No. of Houses served	...	...	...	...	...	40
No. emptied, including temporary pail closets used in connection with race meetings, fairgrounds, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	6,673

Emptying of dustbins, etc.:

Frequency of collection	...	...	...	...	...	weekly
No. of new dustbins supplied to domestic premises	...	...	...	...	...	3,203
No. of dustbins supplied to Corporation Departments	...	...	...	...	...	81
No. of Refuse Containers supplied	...	...	...	...	...	19

Loads of Refuse removed :

Nightsoil	...	...	...	...	...	129
House and Trade Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	12,456
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	2,475
Total loads removed	...	...	...	...	...	<u>15,060</u>

These loads were disposed of as follows :

Holmes Depot	...	...	...	...	...	2,555
Armthorpe Road Controlled Tip	...	...	...	...	...	5,923
Cocking's Tip, Balby	...	...	...	...	...	6,582
						<u>15,060</u>

Disposal of Refuse :

The disposal of refuse is supervised for the Health Committee by the Borough Surveyor and close co-operation is maintained between the two Departments at all levels.

The two Controlled Tips, at Armthorpe Road and Cocking's Quarry, Balby, continue to be used and are ideally sited for refuse disposal. Regular visits are paid by the Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Operatives.

The weights of refuse dealt with at the Holmes Depot and Controlled Tips were as follows :

	House Refuse	Night Soil	Trade & Other Refuse	Ashes	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Holmes Depot ...	—	93. 9.0	1566 5.0	—	1659.14.0
Armthorpe Road Controlled Tip	15461. 4.0	61. 0.0	1367.12.0	2270. 0.0	19159.16.0
Cocking's Tip, Balby	13186. 9.0	—	866.14.0	2164.10.0	16217.13.0
TOTALS ...	28647.13.0	154. 9.0	3800.11.0	4434.10.0	37037. 3.0

Salvage :

The following table shows to the nearest ton, materials salvaged and disposed of at the Holmes Depot :

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Waste paper	1,592	10	3
Pressed tins	152	10	2
Heavy iron	7	10	0
Light Iron, bedsteads and dustbins	52	10	1
Non-ferrous metals	1	19	2
Rags and sacking	16	7	0
Cullet	11	7	0
Bottles			160 doz.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,834	15	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Distribution of Dustbins :

Under the Council's Municipal dustbin scheme this Section is responsible for the storage and distribution of new dustbins.

The total number of dustbins and containers issued during 1957 was 3,303.

Other Duties :

This section has provided labour and vehicles to transport stock of Welfare Foods from the Clinic premises to the Welfare Foods Department in Silver Street weekly throughout the year.

Welfare Foods to Welfare Clinics, milk samples to Sheffield, Atmospheric Pollution duties, spraying verminous houses, screens to schools, furniture to houses (Care and After Care) have been dealt with when the Department's van was not available.

Staff :

The staff of the section comprises a superintendent, a foreman, thirteen drivers and forty loaders.

Although the loading staff has been kept to the required number, absence through sickness and men failing to report for work for other reasons has meant a considerable amount of overtime having to be worked, as every effort is made to clear refuse once each week.

Transport :

The Transport Department of the Corporation undertakes the garaging and maintenance of the refuse collection vehicles. Close co-operation is maintained between the two Departments.

The following table gives details of fuel consumption from 1954. The decrease in consumption is largely due to the use of diesel vehicles, but every care is taken in the use of fuel, by careful planning of work :

Year	Vehicles		Fuel — Gallons		
	Petrol	Diesel	Petrol	Diesel	Total
1954	15	—	15939	—	15939
1955	12*	4*	14865	784	15649
1956	12	4	12737	2267	15004
1957	11	5	10160	2909	13069

* Petrol vehicles—15 to March, 1955

14 March to Sept., 1955

13 Sept. to Nov., 1955

12 from December, 1955

11 from January, 1957

Diesel vehicles—1 from March, 1955

3 from September, 1955

4 from December, 1955

5 from January, 1957

* Additional vehicle from April, 1955.

The following table gives a complete return for each vehicle for the year 1957 :

No.	Type	When Purchased	Number of hours		Mileage
			Worked	In garage for repair	
K. 1	Karrier Bantam ...	1950	2194½	628	7279
SD2	Fore & Aft Tipper ...	1952	2700½	176	8755
SD3	" " ...	1952	2606	182	4716
SD5	" " ...	1954	2580½	234	5826
SD6	" " ...	1955	2657½	180	7111
SD7	" " ...	1955	2759	114½	5602
SD8	" " ...	1955	2802½	51	6359
SD9	" " ...	1957 Jan.	2505½	119	8365
K.12	Karrier Bantam ...	1944	2281	354	6087
K.13	" " ...	1945	2509	154½	6973
K.14	" " ...	1947	2168	505	5680
K.15	" " ...	1948	2549	197½	6843
K.16	" " ...	1948	2659½	90½	7350
K.17	" " ...	1948	2440	127	6275
K.18	Fordson Van ...	1949	2348	31	10291
S.19	Seddon Van ...	1955	2411½	46	7005
TOTALS ...			40172	3190	110,517

These figures give a percentage efficiency of 92.6 for the fleet for the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of solids deposited per square mile per month (in tons), 1957

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Baxter Gate (Town Centre) ...	17.21	15.31	14.54	13.41	13.17	13.97	17.38	20.51	17.94	15.67	14.64	21.98
Hexthorpe Flatts ...	13.04	10.94	11.54	10.81	13.38	15.44	12.41	14.51	11.01	10.44	14.08	14.21
Tickhill Road Hospital ...	9.34	9.97	8.49	11.06	10.80	13.11	10.47	12.88	10.07	9.61	10.07	8.19
Sandall Sewage Works	12.18	10.74	9.77	11.81	10.20	12.79	15.84	14.10	13.22	11.98	10.05	13.36
Bessacarr ...	7.90	8.07	6.57	10.59	8.36	12.31	15.93	8.53	9.09	9.43	6.24	8.26
Thornham Borehole, Branton ...	6.77	5.75	5.55	6.57	9.11	7.20	10.24	10.43	7.56	6.74	8.47	6.17

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Amount of SO₃ collected by lead peroxide method expressed in mg/100 sq. cm/day during 1957

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Baxter Gate (Town Centre) ...	4.13	4.86	3.88	3.09	2.34	1.93	1.93	2.31	2.75	4.13	4.13	5.41
Hexthorpe Flatts ...	1.58	1.64	1.34	1.10	0.87	0.80	0.76	0.81	0.96	1.42	1.74	2.01
Tickhill Road Hospital ...	1.49	1.62	1.33	1.31	1.01	0.96	0.76	0.77	0.91	1.31	1.87	1.91
Sandall Sewage Works	2.11	2.24	1.75	1.30	1.13	0.77	1.06	1.08	1.23	2.05	2.04	2.55
Bessacarr ...	1.50	2.05	1.37	1.15	1.00	0.86	0.77	0.89	0.94	1.46	1.90	2.26
Thornham Borehole, Branton ...	0.92	0.99	0.81	0.64	0.50	0.59	0.50	0.84	0.57	0.88	1.01	1.23

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following tables, etc., have been supplied by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. Harris, in accordance with the Public Health Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 :

Complaints received and dealt with	...	...	...	1,663
Inspections and re-inspections re complaints	...	...	...	4,141
Preliminary notices issued (written and verbal)	...	...	...	377
Preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	257

Statutory Notices served :

Public Health Act, 1936 :

Section 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Section 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Section 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Section 79	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Housing Act, 1957 :

Section 9	20
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931 :

Section 104	398
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Factories Act, 1937 :

Section 7	—
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Statutory Notices complied with :

Public Health Act, 1936 :

Section 39—by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
work done in default by contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Section 45—by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
work done in default by contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Section 79—by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
work done in default by contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Section 93—by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
work done in default by contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Housing Act, 1957 :

Section 9—by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
work done in default by contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931 :

Section 104—by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
by Corporation in default	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
sewers cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	75

Factories Act, 1937 :

Section 7—by owners	1
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nuisances abated and defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	10
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Drains cleaned out, re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	333
do. new inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
do. new inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
do. ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
do. gullies cleaned out	...	...	...	...	...	4
do. gullies provided with new metal grids	...	...	...	...	...	—
do. new trapped gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dwellinghouses, roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	101
do. external walls rebuilt, cement rendered or repointed	...	...	...	...	...	131
do. internal walls replastered	...	...	...	...	...	68
do. ceilings replastered	...	...	...	...	...	28
do. new damp-proof courses inserted	...	...	...	...	...	2
do. floors re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
do. doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	16
do. fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	55
do. new windows fixed	...	...	...	...	...	4
do. windows repaired or sashes re-corded	...	...	...	...	...	92
do. coppers renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2
do. new eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	98
do. eaves gutters or rainwater fallpipes cleaned out or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	58
do. handrails renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	—
do. houses or rooms cleansed or disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	—
do. new cellar gratings provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
do. chimney stacks or pots renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	31
do. copper brickwork and fireboxes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	9
do. stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
do. smoky condition abated	...	...	...	...	...	18
do. new steps provided or steps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
do. cellar floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	—
do. cellar walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	—
do. other improvements	...	...	...	...	...	2

Urinals, stalls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
do. new urinals constructed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water closets, flushing cisterns, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	22
do. compartments re-built	...	...	...	...	...	2
do. new pedestal washdown pans provided	...	...	...	...	...	27
do. repaired	...	...	...	...	...	27
do. new seats provided	...	...	...	...	...	18
do. service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
do. and urinals cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
do. lighted and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	3
do. provided with proper flushing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water Supply, service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
do. new services provided	...	...	...	...	...	9
Taps repaired or new taps provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hot water cylinders and boilers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
New feed tanks installed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	28
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired, or cleaned out	...	...	...	...	...	18
Lavatory basins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yards and passages cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Yards and passages, paving repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	17
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances caused by burning of refuse abated	...	...	...	...	...	—
Caravans removed	...	...	...	...	...	14
New pail closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Conversion of plant to smokeless fuels	...	...	...	...	...	—

Food and Drugs :

Number of samples taken 247

Comprising as follows :

Ungraded Milk	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Bottled Milk (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	...	...	24
do. (Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised)	...	...	...	...	...	10
do. (Tuberculin Tested)	...	...	...	...	...	7
do. (Channel Island Tuberculin Tested)	...	...	...	...	...	19
do. (Sterilised)	...	...	...	...	...	3

Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Soft Drinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Self Raising Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Glycerine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Various Jams	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Non-Brewed Condiments	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diced Fruit, Peel, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Glaced Cherries	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Meat and Fish Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Stem Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Christmas Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cocoa and Drinking Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Crystallised Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Marzipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Preserved Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of samples of milk reported to be adulterated or below standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of other samples reported not genuine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Legal proceedings instituted	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of cautions issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Samples of Food reported to be adulterated or below standard and action taken :

Serial No.	Article	Adulteration or offence	Action taken and remarks
32 (Inf)	Chicken Paste	Deficient in meat to the extent of 7.2%.	A formal sample was unobtainable in the area, the shopkeeper having stopped selling the particular firm's products.
53 (Inf)	T.T. Milk (Channel Islands)	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 14.2%.	"Appeal to cow" samples were taken at the farm (see sample No. 69). The Chief Public Health Inspector had correspondence with the Dairy Farmer. A warning letter was given.
69	T.T. Milk (Channel Islands)	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 7%.	
70	T.T. Milk (Channel Islands)	Deficient in milk fats	
71	T.T. Milk (Channel Islands)	Slightly deficient in milk fats.	
72	T.T. Milk (Channel Islands)	Deficient in milk fats to the extent of 7.2%.	
73	T.T. Milk (Channel Islands)	Deficient in milk fats to the extent of 10.5%.	
95	T.T. Milk (Channel Islands)	Slightly deficient in milk fats.	

The following was the average per cent. of milk-fat and solids-not-fat of the samples of milk which were taken, viz.:

Milk-fat	...	...	...	3.87
Solids not fat	...	...	...	8.94

Milk

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination :—

Designation of Milk.	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested ...	67	61	6
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	50	50	—
Pasteurised	52	52	—
Sterilised	49	49	—
School Pasteurised ...	23	23	—

Samples of milk taken for biological examination :

Designation of Milk.	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested ...	17	17	—
Ungraded	30	29	1

Slaughterhouses

Public Slaughterhouse	1
Private Slaughterhouse'	1
New slaughtermen's licences issued	5
Slaughtermen's licences renewed	44
Animals killed at Public Slaughterhouse	89,007
Inspections at Slaughterhouses	925
Animals killed at Private Slaughterhouses	5,661

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Carcases inspected and condemned—1957 :

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	11,525	1,794	1,092	43,172	31,424
Number inspected ...	11,525	1,794	1,092	43,172	31,424
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	9	7	3	29	41
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3,234	189	4	795	5,230
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	28.13	10.92	0.64	1.91	16.77
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	8	7	3	—	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	532	242	—	—	339
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	4.69	13.88	0.183	—	1.10
Cysticercosis:					
Cases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	10	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	15	1	—	—	—

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was approximately 99 tons 6 cwts.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Carcases inspected and condemned — 1957.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Sheep and Lambs
Number killed	1,784	3,877
Number inspected	1,784	3,877
All diseases except Tuberculosis:		
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,255	1,005
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	70.34	25.92
Tuberculosis only:		
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	119	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6.73	—
Cysticercosis:		
Carcases submitted to treatment by Refrigeration	17	—

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was approximately 9 tons 9 cwts. 3 qtr. 1 st.

Food condemned at shops and warehouses : ...

Cooked Ham	2 tons	3 cwts.	0 qrs.	12 lbs.
Tinned Meats (other than Cooked Ham)	2 tons	4 cwts.	0 qrs.	4 lbs.
Bacon		7 cwts.	0 qrs.	10½lbs.
Fish		16 cwts.	0 qrs.	26¾lbs.
Sausages		0 cwts.	2 qrs.	21½lbs.
Chilled Meat		1 cwt.	1 qr.	25 lbs.
Cake		0 cwts.	0 qrs.	4 lbs.
Cheese		3 cwts.	0 qrs.	12½lbs.
Tomatoes		0 cwts.	1 qr.	7 lbs.
Onions		0 cwts.	1 qr.	17 lbs.
Prawns		0 cwts.	1 qr.	20 lbs.
Sprouts		5 cwts.	1 qr.	12 lbs.

Rice	...	...	...	...	...	3 cwts.	0 qrs.	0 lbs.
Yeast	...	...	...	...	...	8 cwts.	1 qr.	0 lbs.
Liquorice	...	...	...	...	...	0 cwts.	2 qrs.	4 lbs.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.	1 qr.	13 lbs.

also 7,662 tins and 498 jars and packets of various foods of an approximate weight of 5 tons 9 cwts. 1 qr. 23lbs.

Wherever possible condemned food is disposed of by incineration on the firm's premises and in other cases it is buried at the bottom of one of the Council's refuse tips.

Water Supply :

During the period under review 38 samples of town's water were taken from different premises in the town for bacteriological examination and all gave satisfactory results.

In addition one sample was taken from a private pump supply and this proved to be unsatisfactory.

Two samples of water from swimming baths were taken for bacteriological examination and both were satisfactory.

Inspections of Markets, Food Hawkers, etc. :

Markets are held in Doncaster on two days per week and these are regularly inspected to ensure that a satisfactory standard is maintained, and 191 inspections were made in this connection.

Under the Doncaster Corporation Act, 1950, Section 100, authority is given to register hawkers of foods and their premises. This is primarily aimed at ensuring that the food vendors who attend the race meetings, fairs, etc., are known to the Corporation so as to bring them under supervision.

Number registered during 1957	6
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Offensive Trades :

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	6
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	58

Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk :

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	10
Number of persons licensed to pasteurise milk	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	38
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	...	...	...	...	21

Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Number of persons or firms licensed to deal in Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Number of inspections of dairy premises, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Work done to remedy contraventions—								
Name and address of dealer properly marked on vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Shops Act :

Number of shops inspected and re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Written notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Work done :—								
New sanitary conveniences provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Cinemas and Places of Entertainment :

Number in Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Interiors of cinemas re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Walls and ceilings of sanitary conveniences re-decorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Renewal of seats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Fasteners provided to doors of water closet compartments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New chain pulls provided for water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New water closet seats provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Pharmacy and Poisons Act :

Firms registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Premises registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Deputies registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Inspections of premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

Factories Act :

Number of factories (with power)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425
Number of factories (non-power)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of outworkers on books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Complaints from Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71

Contraventions or defects dealt with :	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	—	1
Sanitary conveniences :		
(a) insufficient	2	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	12	9
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—
Other defects	—	—

Canal Boats :

Number of inspections	3
Persons on board (adults)	10
Persons on board (children)	8
Contraventions found	2

Pet Animals Act, 1951 :

Number of licensed premises	15
Number of inspections under the Pet Animals Act, 1951	10

Lodging Houses :

Number on Register at beginning of year	2
On Register at end of year	2
Number of inspections	13
Lodging houses re-decorated	—
Rooms cleansed or disinfested	—
Floors or passages and landing cleansed	—
Windows provided and fixed	1
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and re-decorated	—
Bedding and mattresses cleansed and disinfested	—
Lodging houses closed due to unsatisfactory condition	—
Walls re-pointed	1
Additional sink and wash-hand basin provided	1

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and Infestation Order, 1943 :

Complaints of new infestations received and investigated during the year	444
Premises treated by rodent operatives (pre-baiting and poisoning)	961
Advice given to occupiers of premises by rodent operatives	51
Inspections re “Block Control”	631
Test baits laid	1,109
Inspections of Farms, Factories, Corporation Housing Sites, Smallholdings, River and Canal Banks, Warehouses, Allotments, Sewage Disposal Works, Tips and Piggeries, etc.	3,107

Re-visits to previously infested premises	1,123
Accumulations of rubbish removed to prevent harbourage of rats	—
Dilapidated outbuildings demolished to prevent har- bourage of rats	—

During the year the banks of the river, canal and dykes in various parts of the town, farms, allotments, gardens, smallholdings, hospital grounds, refuse tips, quarries, sewage purification works, Racecourse and Dockin Hill fairground and railway embankments were treated with “Cymag.”

Treatment of the sewers in the centre of the town and various out-lying districts was carried out twice during the year with “Warfarin.”

Doncaster Corporation Act, 1931, Section III.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Ice Cream :

Number of premises registered for manufacture	1
Number of premises registered for sale	215
Inspections	61

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :

Inspection of food preparation premises (including cafes, restaurants and hotel kitchens, bakehouses, meat and fish preparing premises, shops and warehouses, etc.)	519
Notices given (written and verbal)	90
Contraventions found and remedied :—	
Walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated ...	53
Walls and ceilings re-plastered, etc.	15
Floors cleansed	16
Floors and floor coverings re-laid or repaired ...	25
New fish frying ranges provided	2
Doors renewed or repaired	8
New counters provided	4
New chopping blocks provided	5
New ashbins provided	10
New food preparation rooms built	2
Sink provided or renewed	40
Wash hand basins provided and fixed	50
Constant supply of hot and cold water provided over sinks and/or basins	90
Supplies of clean cloths, nail brushes, soap, etc. ...	65
Improvements to lighting of rooms	15

Adequate storage accommodation provided for clothing, etc.	10
Yard surfaces re-laid or repaired	5
Additional W.C.'s provided	5
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	12
Adequate lighting provided in sanitary conveniences	15
“ Wash your Hands ” Notices provided	52
Supplies of first aid materials provided	16

Food Premises :

At the end of the year there were 312 premises registered for the sale and manufacture of ice cream under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, comprised as follows:—

Manufacture of ice cream	1
Manufacture of preserved foods	88
Sale of ice cream	223

The number and types of food shops at the end of the year were as follows :—

Grocers and provisioners shops	295
Butchers shops	116
Fried fish shops	51
Wet fish shops	21
Miscellaneous	210
Total number of inspections	1,084

Sanitary Accommodation :

Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with privies and ashpits	—
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with pail closets	1
Dwellinghouses and other premises provided with water closets and sanitary dustbins or other movable receptacles	3,208

Hotels, Public Houses and Inns :

Number in County Borough	94
Number of inspections and re-inspections	25
New sanitary conveniences provided	1
Sanitary conveniences not properly screened	1
W.C. basins and urinals cleansed	4
New W.C. basins provided	3
Cellar walls repaired or cement-rendered	1

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution :

Visits to all the sampling stations are made monthly and the samples transferred to Sheffield for examination by the Borough Analyst.

During the year 73 visits were made for the purpose of changing the equipment and an additional visit was made to each station when each gauge stand and sulphur dioxide candle stand was painted and received any other maintenance work necessary. The results are shown on the tables on pages 65-66.

Miscellaneous :

Inspection of school sanitary conveniences	...	...	10
Inspections of urinals and public lavatories	...	...	136
Inspections of tents, vans and sheds	...	...	59
Inspection of refuse tips	...	...	—
Houses measured up under Housing Act, 1957	...	...	2
Drains tested	...	...	54
Interviews with property owners and tradesmen	...	...	795
Superintending disinfestation of verminous premises	...	...	87
Verminous persons disinfested	...	...	5
Inspection of houses prior to re-housing	...	...	435
Inspection of privy middens	...	...	—
Inspection of Hairdressers' premises	...	...	44

SECTION E

HOUSING

The number of new houses erected in the Borough during the year were:—

(1) By the Local Authority	292
(2) By private enterprise	147

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the rate books was 24,884.

1. **Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year :**

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,017
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	4,495
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) of above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	173
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	265

2. **Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :**

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers	215
---	-----

3. **Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :**

(a) **Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :**

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	20
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	26
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	12

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act :

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	28
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	36
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	13

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of houses actually demolished as a result of Demolition Orders	2
(3) Demolition Orders varied to Closing Orders, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	—
(4) Closing Orders, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, determined after house made suitable for occupation	—
(5) Undertakings not to let for human habitation accepted	10

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

(e) Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of Clearance Areas declared	7
(2) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas ...	135
(3) Number of Clearance Orders made	25
(4) Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders made ...	2
(5) Number of houses demolished as a result of clearance action	43

Overcrowding :

(a) (1)	The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	33
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	62
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	361

Certificates of Disrepair.

Rent Act, 1957 :

During 1957, 63 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and considered by the Council. Of these, 61 were granted and 2 refused. 15 applications for the revocation of Certificates of Disrepair were received, and in 13 instances these were granted, whilst in 2 cases the applications were refused.

SECTION F

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

Milk—Bacteriological Examination :

During the year the following samples have been examined:

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk :

Fifty samples were examined and all satisfied the prescribed tests (Methylene blue and Phosphatase).

Pasteurised Milk :

Fifty-two samples were examined and all satisfied the prescribed tests (Methylene blue and phosphatase).

In addition twenty-three samples of Pasteurised milk deliveries to schools in the County Borough were examined and all of these satisfied the prescribed tests.

Sterilised Milk :

Forty-nine samples were examined and all satisfied the prescribed test (Turbidity).

Tuberculin Tested Milk :

Sixty-seven samples were examined and six failed to satisfy the prescribed tests (Methylene blue). The results were communicated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Milk Relations Officer, Harrogate, and also to the various Authorities in whose area the producers' premises were situated.

Milk—Biological Examination :

Forty-seven samples of milk (seventeen tuberculin tested and thirty undesignated) were examined for tubercle bacilli, and one raw undesignated milk was found to be positive. The particulars of these cases were immediately notified to the Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Wakefield, and also to the Authorities in whose areas the producers' premises were situated.

Meat and Other Foods :

Details of action taken with regard to meat and other foods and adulteration of food are given in the Public Health Inspector's Report.

Chemical examinations are carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. H. Childs, at Sheffield.

Bacteriological examinations are performed at the Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield and Sheffield.

3rd September, 1957.

REPORT ON TOBACCO SMOKING AND CANCER OF THE LUNG.

1. Introduction

(a) In June last the Minister of Health drew the attention of Parliament to a statement which had been issued by the Medical Research Council in the relationship between tobacco smoking and the risk of developing lung cancer.

(b) The Minister stated that the Government considered that the opinion of the Medical Research Council should be brought effectively to public notice so that everyone would know the risks involved, and that Local Health Authorities were being asked to undertake publicity in their areas.

THE MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL'S STATEMENT

2. The Increase in Lung Cancer

For some years the medical profession has been concerned at the rapidly growing incidence of lung cancer, and in 1950 the Medical Research Council drew attention to the great increase in the death rate from lung cancer during the previous 25 years. The death rate has continued to increase since 1950 and in 1955 it was more than double that for 1945! (1945—188 per million of population; 1955—388 per million population).

The incidence is about six times higher in males than in females, but lung cancer has shown a similar increase among females.

There is no sign that the incidence of lung cancer has yet reached its peak.

3. Causes of the Increase.

The rapidity of the increase in lung cancer suggests some widespread factor in the environment to which man has become exposed in the last 50 years (cancer takes many years to develop after exposure to known cancer producing agents). The fact that the disease occurs among all classes and both sexes rules out an occupational danger.

The location of the disease in the respiratory system suggests two possible factors:—

- (i) Smoking of tobacco.
- (ii) Atmospheric pollution

4. Smoking of Tobacco

Special enquiries into the smoking habits of cases of lung cancer in many countries show there is:—

- (a) a higher mortality in smokers than in non-smokers,
- (b) a higher mortality in heavy smokers than in light smokers,
- (c) a higher mortality in cigarette smokers than in pipe smokers,
- (d) a higher mortality in those who continued to smoke than in those who gave it up.

Males who smoke heavily have a death rate from lung cancer forty times that of non-smokers. Death from lung cancer is likely to occur in one out of every eight heavy smokers but only in one out of every 300 NON-smokers.

5. Cancer Causing Factors in Tobacco Smoke

Five substances capable of causing cancer have been isolated from tobacco smoke. The amounts present are very small but their mere presence is suggestive.

6. Atmospheric Pollution

There is a higher mortality from lung cancer in urban areas than in rural. Cancer producing materials are found in smoke from coal and in motor vehicle exhaust gases.

No evidence exists to show that transport workers, garage hands and policemen, who are specially exposed to vehicle exhaust fumes, suffer from lung cancer more frequently than other sections of the community.

There is some evidence that non-smokers in urban areas die from cancer of the lung more frequently than do non-smokers in rural areas, but the effect of this on the lung cancer death rate is much smaller than that attributable to tobacco smoking.

7. Conclusions of the Medical Research Council

(a) A very great increase has occurred during the past 25 years in the death rate from lung cancer in Great Britain and other countries.

(b) A relatively small number of the total cases can be attributed to specific industrial hazards.

(c) A proportion of cases, the exact extent of which cannot yet be defined, may be due to atmospheric pollution.

(d) Evidence from many investigations in different countries indicates that a major part of the increase is associated with tobacco smoking.

particularly in the form of cigarettes. In the opinion of the Council, the most reasonable interpretation of this evidence is that the relationship is one of direct cause and effect.

(e) The identification of several carcinogenic substances in tobacco smoke provides a rational basis for such a casual relationship.

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH ASPECTS OF SMOKING

In addition to the preceding official information on the connection between smoking and lung cancer I would respectfully point out that there are a number of other public health aspects involved in smoking which I feel warrant equal attention and this would appear to be an appropriate time to bring this to the notice of members of the Council.

From the Public Health point of view smoking is an undesirable habit on the following grounds:—

1. It causes increased salivation and leads to spitting, which can spread disease, e.g., colds, tuberculosis and food poisoning.
2. Tobacco smoke is an irritant and causes coughing (e.g., the regular smoker's morning cigarette to "clear his lungs" and the chronic "smoker's cough" of heavy smokers).
Coughing by smokers in confined spaces, e.g., offices, buses, railway trains, cinemas, etc., must be responsible for the spread of much of the epidemic disease spread by droplets, e.g., the common cold, influenza, pneumonia, etc. The ill-health spread by the coughing of smokers must be considerable and causes great economic loss, discomfort and inconvenience to other people.
3. Food handlers who smoke can contaminate their fingers with mouth bacteria from the act of smoking and convey the germs to food. Even if they desist from smoking whilst handling food they are more liable to coughing and contamination of food by droplets during the act of coughing in the vicinity of the food.
4. Non-smokers suffer great discomfort from irritation and even inflammation of the eyes when in a smoke contaminated atmosphere.
5. Tobacco contains nicotine, a powerful poison which can affect the heart muscle and also the eyes.
6. Excessive smoking may predispose to gastric and duodenal ulcer.

From the above brief resumé it will be seen that smoking is not only a causative agent in lung cancer but it is also an important factor leading to chronic ill-health and certain specific diseases in the individual. In addition, and even more important, it is a dangerous practice from the public health point of view as it undoubtedly plays an important part in the spread of respiratory disease and food poisoning.

Recommendations

It is essential to bring to the notice of the public by all available means the dangers of smoking from the personal health and the public health points of view. All publicity undertaken will require to be maintained for a long period.

It is therefore recommended that:—

1. The Town Council sets an example to the townsfolk on the following lines:—
 - (a) By prohibiting smoking in all Corporation owned premises frequented by the public, including the Council Chamber and Committee Rooms and by the Corporation Staff when dealing with members of the public.
 - (b) By poster publicity in public buildings, on buses and bill-posting sites, etc.
 - (c) By joining the National Society of Non-Smokers.
2. The attention of all licensed dealers in tobacco and cigarettes be drawn to the dangers of smoking by young persons and to their responsibilities in this respect under existing legislation.
3. Lectures be given by the Medical Staff of the Health Department to senior school children and students.
4. Leaflets and posters be provided for distribution to industrial and commercial undertakings, schools and other suitable organisations.
5. Attention be given to obtaining improved ventilation, where necessary, in cinemas, theatres, public houses, club-rooms and other enclosed places where the public congregate and smoke.
6. Attention be given to obtaining proper and adequate draught-free ventilation on the upper deck of double-deck buses and on all single-deck buses where smoking is allowed.

APPENDIX " B "

REPORT ON THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

9th April, 1957.

Introduction

The above Act is described in the official preamble as " An Act to make provision for abating the pollution of the Air."

As atmospheric pollution is one of the major factors to-day in the causation of ill-health it is the duty of the Council through the Health Committee vigorously to support the provisions of the Act and to set an example to the rest of the community in the elimination or reduction of atmospheric pollution.

The following is a summary in general terms of the more important sections of the Act.

Section

1. After a date to be fixed by Parliament it will be an offence for dark smoke to be emitted from a chimney of any building. Certain industrial processes will have to be exempted from the total ban on smoke production and the Minister of Fuel and Power is empowered to issue regulations making special provision for such cases.

2. Up to the 5th July, 1962, it will be a defence in any proceedings taken under Section 1 (above) to prove that the contravention arose from the nature of the equipment and it was not practicable to re-equip the building nor alter existing equipment to avoid the production of dark smoke.

If, upon application before the 5th July, 1962, the Council is satisfied that it is not practicable in any given case to alter or equip a building so as to avoid atmospheric pollution, then the authority may issue a temporary exemption certificate in respect of one or more chimneys for periods not exceeding one year. No such certificate can remain in force after 5th July, 1962.

3. No non-domestic furnace shall be installed in any building or boiler or other industrial plant unless it is as far as practicable capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel for which it was designed.

Any person who installs a furnace in contravention of this Section after the 31st December, 1956, shall be guilty of an offence.

Where plans and specifications of new furnaces have been submitted to, and approved by, the local authority a furnace shall be deemed to comply with the above sub-section.

Notice must be given to the authority of a proposal to instal a

furnace in any building or boiler or plant. Failure to inform the authority is an offence. Extensions to existing plant are also included in the above requirements.

4. The Minister is empowered to make regulations requiring smoke indicating and for recording instruments to be fitted to furnaces, etc., and to require results recorded to be made available to the local authority.
5. Industrial plant burning solid fuel or waste material must use every practicable means to prevent the emission of grit and dust from the chimney.
6. New plant burning pulverised fuel or other solid fuel at a rate of 1 ton per hour or more must be provided with equipment to arrest grit and dust and such equipment must be approved by the local authority.
8. A local authority may request in writing information about furnaces or ovens and the fuel burned or processed in the plant. It is an offence to fail to supply the information or to supply false information.
9. Outdoor furnaces or boilers of industrial plant are subject to the same control regarding the emission of grit and dust as are applied under sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 to other types of furnace.
10. A local authority has power to reject plans for the erection or extension of a building other than residences, shops or offices if the plans include a proposal to construct a chimney and it is considered that the height of the proposed chimney will be insufficient to prevent a nuisance or to be prejudicial to health from the emission of smoke, grit, dust or gases.
11. A local authority may by Order confirmed by the Minister declare the whole of its district or any part thereof to be a Smoke Control Area. It is an offence for smoke to be emitted from a chimney of any building within the Smoke Control Area and the occupant of the building is the person to be held responsible for compliance with this requirement.
12. Where a Smoke Control Area Order becomes operative a local authority shall pay compensation towards the cost of alterations and adaptations to heating and cooking equipment in dwelling houses, the building of which was commenced before 5th July, 1956.
13. An exchequer contribution towards compensation payments under section 12 above is payable under certain circumstances.

14. Adaptations for the purposes of the above sections include—
 - (a) adapting or converting a fireplace
 - (b) replacing a fireplace by another or by some other means of heating or cooking
 - (c) altering a flue or chimney
 - (d) operations incidental to any of the above.
15. A local authority may make a grant towards cost of adaptation of fireplaces of churches, chapels and buildings used by charities, education or social welfare, situated in a Smoke Control Area, but no exchequer contribution will be available in these cases.
16. Smoke from sources other than a chimney of a private dwelling or a boiler or industrial plant if a nuisance to inhabitants of a neighbourhood be considered as a statutory nuisance under section 109 of the Public Health Act, 1936.
17. Certain chemical and other industries are exempted from the provisions of the Clean Air Act but will be dealt with under the Alkali Act which is widened in scope to cover the control as far as possible of the emission of smoke, grit and dust from these premises. The industries involved are those covered by the Alkali, etc., Works Regulations Act, 1906.
A local authority may apply to the Minister for an Order enabling the whole or part of any premises controlled under the Alkali Act to be removed from the special provisions of Section 17 (i).
18. Owners of colliery spoilbanks must in future take all possible steps to prevent combustion of the waste and to minimise the emission of smoke and fumes.
19. Railway locomotives will be required to comply with Section 1 of the Act, i.e., the emission of dark smoke from a locomotive will be an offence.
Owners of locomotives must use all practicable means for minimising the emission of smoke from an engine. Failure to do so will be an offence.
20. Vessels are required to comply with section 1 of the Act but section 2 also applies until 5th July, 1962.
21. Provision is made to exempt persons undertaking research or investigating atmospheric pollution problems from the provisions of the Act, for agreed periods.
22. Crown premises and vessels of the Navy or owned by the Government can only be dealt with by a report from the local authority to the Minister responsible for the property.

23. A Clean Air Council is to be established by the Minister charged with reviewing progress in abating atmospheric pollution and for advising the Minister.
24. Amendment of the Building Byelaws is authorised to enable heating and cooking equipment in all new buildings to be of a type which prevent the emission of smoke.
25. Local authorities may undertake or contribute to the cost of research on air pollution, arrange for publicity or the delivery of lectures or discussions on this subject. They may also arrange for exhibitions or film shows, etc., and prepare or contribute to the cost of preparing films, models and exhibitions, etc.
27. Penalties ranging from £10 to £100 with or without imprisonment are laid down.

Recommendations for the Enforcement of the Clean Air Act, 1956

1. As the purpose of the Clean Air Act, 1956, is mainly directed to improving the health of the community the Act should be administered by the Health Committee mainly through the Health Department. This would be in keeping with the accepted practice throughout the country and previous practice in Doncaster.
2. It is recommended that the Health Department administer Section 3 of the Act. For many plants the existing staff can advise appropriately but in the case of certain special or technical projects it is recommended that a special technical sub-committee be established to consider such applications.

This technical sub-committee should consist of :—

the Medical Officer of Health

Borough Surveyor

Chief Public Health Inspector

a Consultant Combustion Engineer

a Representative of industrial undertakings in the town

with power to co-opt a representative of the N.I.F.E. where necessary.

3. Section 10 of the Act dealing with the height of chimneys should be administered by the Borough Surveyor, who will collaborate with the Medical Officer of Health whenever appropriate.

Appendix I

Authorised Fuels

Section 34 of the Act authorises the Minister to declare by regulation authorised fuels for the purposes of this Act. Regulations were made in December, 1956, declaring the following to be authorised fuels for the purposes of the Clean Air Act, 1956 :—

anthracite;

briquetted fuels carbonised in the process of manufacture;

coke;

electricity;

gas;

low temperature carbonisation fuels;

low volatile steam coals.

Appendix II

The Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1957, which came into operation on the 8th April, 1957, exempts from the provisions of section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 (relating to Smoke Control Areas) fireplaces specially designed or adapted for the combustion of liquid fuel provided they are installed, maintained and operated so as to minimise the emission of smoke.

